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THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

False Reports of Rebel Successes Near Peking.

Bands of Marauders Laying the Country Waste.

Selection of a Wife for the Young Emperor.

Revision of the Treaties with the Outside Barbarians.

False Sensational Paragraphs About Rebels Near Pekin—Rebels and Robbers in the Province of Chili—Preparations Made to Resist Them at Tien-tsin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TIEN-TSIN, China, Tuesday, March 8, 1868.

The paragraphs which have been going the rounds in the American papers, stating that an engagement took place last Summer or last Fall, between a large body of rebels and Imperial troops, thirty miles from Pekin, in which the latter were defeated, and that an immediate attack on the capital was apprehended, with various other particulars, highly interesting and important if true, were unmitigated falsehoods. We, who live within thirty or forty miles of the scene of the reported battle and defeat, never heard anything of the kind, except from home papers. The party that communicated the sensational and exciting paragraphs deserves more than an indignant reprimand for his want of veracity.

Late in November, or early in December last, Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, American Minister to the Chinese Government, with family and suite, while *en route* from Pekin to this port, was delayed several days about half way between the two places by a band of mounted highwaymen, numbering over one hundred. He remained at a village thirty or forty miles distant till a party of armed foreigners, Americans and Englishmen, went from Tien-tsin to escort him here—his carters and muleteers refusing to come on through fear of the banditti, who were within a few miles. But it was impossible for these events to have furnished the foundation for the paragraphs referred to above, from the simple fact that those paragraphs appeared in print in America before these events transpired in China.

For the last six weeks the central and Western portions of this province (Chili) have been thrown into confusion and alarm, on account of the irruption of a large horde of rebels and robbers from the province on the west (Shansi.) Authentic information in regard to their numbers and movements has been wanting. Reports have been numerous and conflicting. The Chinese usually speak of them as amounting to several tens of thousands. It is believed that they, some of the time, were scattered in parties and bands over a tract of country from thirty to fifty miles in extent. At first they were believed to be marching on Pekin, to take it by surprise, if possible, or before organized and efficient resistance could be made on the part of the Government. To attain this, they avoided, as far as possible, conflict with Chinese troops, and treated with consideration the cities and villages in their route, being anxious to conciliate the people; but failing, for some reason not clearly known, in accomplishing their plan, they retreated one or more hundred miles to the southward, plundering, ravaging and burning whenever resistance was attempted. For example, it is reported that after passing a certain district city, or city of the third class, its Mandarins fired a few shots into or toward the party of marauders. The latter immediately turned around, entered the city, seized the Mandarins, and put them to death. When near another city they were attacked by a company of people, among whom were some of its inhabitants. The rebels, in revenge for the loss of a few men, entered the city and slaughtered every soul that could be found in it—so report has it.

Extraordinary preparations have been made by the officials here, both Tartar and Chinese, to repel any attack which the rebels might make against Tien-tsin. The regular troops (infantry and cavalry) have been stationed at intervals around the city, as well as several thousand braves, or men who are willing to volunteer to assist in the defence.

Yesterday intelligence arrived of the retreat of the rebels and their followers still further south than they had been for several months previously. Some state that they have entered Shantung Province, the province lying contiguous to this on the southeast. There is a general feeling of relief among the people, and particularly among the higher officials. The braves have been disbanded as not now needed, and incurring a useless expenditure of money.

There is, however, no solid reasons for a permanent state of quiet and freedom from these rebels. For they go where they please to go. The Government is powerless to put them down, or drive them away. They have gone only to harass and curse some other portion of this great country. Their absence, even if only temporary, cannot but prove a benefit to the agricultural interests of this province. The farmers will be able to till their fields and sow their lands without molestation. Owing to the continued and extensive drought last Spring, the early crops generally failed in Northern China, producing great destitution and distress among the poorer classes of people. The prices of the most common articles of food, as well as fuel, have been very high, some of them more than double the prices two years ago. And if the rebels should have remained in this province, the effect upon the harvest next Fall would have proved disastrous in the extreme.

The navigation by steam and sailing vessels of the Gulf of Pechili and of the River Peiho, on which Tien-tsin is situated, for the season of 1868, has been inaugurated. Several steamers from Shanghae arrived on the 28th ult., about ten days earlier than any arrived in 1867. One of the steamers took back part of her cargo, because there was no sale for it, owing to the stagnation of business, in consequence of the proximity of the rebels. If they have really and permanently withdrawn from the province, the trade at this port this year will probably be brisk. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., an American firm, expect to keep three of the steamers under their control running between Tien-tsin and Shanghae.

Court and Camp—Choice of an Empress—Imperial Polygamy—The Peerless One—Revision of Treaties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKING, Wednesday, March 24, 1868.

I, who lately dipped my steel in sanguinary themes, may now immerse it in rose water and musk. At least I might do so if double gates did not exclude the view of gay scenes which for a few days past have been enacting within the walls of the Palace. But even our diplomatic Ministers, with all the privileges of the "most favored nation," accredited duly to the Court of China, can only be considered as at the Court by a stretch of courtesy. None of them has seen the Empress Regent, or the little "son of Heaven," and they have been wise in not pressing their privilege of a personal audience, in opposition to the usages of the Court during a period so critical as the present minority reign. In the meantime His Imperial Highness the Prince of KUNG, uncle and guardian of His Majesty, and virtual head of the Administration, is unremitting in ceremonious attentions to the Envoys of Western nations, while he never deigns to notice those of the petty States on the confines of China. The young Emperor, we may hope, is imbibing the liberal and enlightened views of his uncle; and we know that the time is not far distant when he will have an opportunity of putting them in practice.

He is thirteen, and the quiet citizens of Combola have just been thrown into a ferment by the first preparations for their youthful lord to take a wife. *A* wife, I say, because the present election relates to but one, though eventually he is expected to be married very extensively, the number of ladies in attendance on his sacred person amounting at least to nine times that of the Muses. Of these, however, only one can be called his "wife," in the highest sense, as only one is recognized as the partner of his throne, enjoying the unique distinction of being a coördinate representative of the dual system—nature. As there is but one sun, the Chinese are fond of saying, there can be but one moon, though she may walk in the midst of a brilliant train of lesser lights. So the Empress,

"Micat inter omnes,
Velut inter ignes
Luna minores."

She is the model for the women of the Empire, as he is for the men; and while on the recurrence of every Spring, the Emperor holds the plow and turns the glebe with his own hand, on the approach of Summer the Empress is seen gathering the leaves of the mulberry, feeding the silkworm, and spinning, weaving and embroidering its glossy fabric.

The candidates for this exalted station are not as in Europe selected from the royal families of neighboring States, nor is the choice restricted to those of noble or princely birth. The only conditions are that they must be Manchus—members of the dominant race, beautiful in form and feature, clever in intellect, and free from disease or physical blemish. Accordingly when the notice went abroad a few weeks ago that an Empress was to be chosen, the members of the "Eight Banners," high and low, who were blessed with comely daughters, began to dream of the possibility of seeing their brows adorned with a diadem.

Ninety-six of the fairest maidens, shut in close carriages, were conveyed to the Court to be inspected by the Dowager Empresses, who assume the responsibility of nominating their successor—custom more absolute than the Son of Heaven, as fate was said to be stronger than love, not allowing even the Emperor, in the first instance, to select for himself. Chinese theory leaves nothing to the random shots of the blind archer, and prudent mothers always make love for their sons. On the first examination twenty were retained, and after a more searching scrutiny all of these were dismissed except six; two of them nieces of the imperial ladies. Whether a final selection has been actually made has not yet transpired, but it is shrewdly conjectured that the lot will fall on one of those last mentioned. But whoever may be chosen, it is understood that the nuptials will not be celebrated for some years—the fortunate maiden spending the interval in making herself acquainted with the elegancies of the Court etiquette and all those ornamental accomplishments suited to her prospective station.

Among these one of the principal is the study of the Manchu language; for, strange to say, the Manchu Tartars of Pekin no longer speak it. It continues in use on the banks of the Amoor, but in this capital it was long since drowned in an ocean of Chinese. It was Chinese civilization that fitted the conquerors for retaining and governing their conquest, and the Chinese language triumphed over the invading tongue. It is a rare thing to meet with a Manchu who can speak with fluency the dialect of his fathers, though public schools and examinations have been instituted for the purpose of preserving it. I have heard an old Mandarin relate how in a former reign he owed his appointment to a single sentence learned by rote, and felicitously pronounced during an audience with the Emperor. As to the future Empress I have nothing to add save to announce that when the nuptials are celebrated I shall not fail to give you such interesting details as I may be able to collect.

REVISION OF THE TREATIES.

It may interest you to know that the first steps are being taken to effect a revision of the treaties negotiated at Tien-tsin ten years ago. This is in accordance with a provision of the British treaty, and the British Minister is taking the initiative. It is likely, however, that whatever advantages he may gain will inure equally to the benefit of other Powers, as each treaty contains a stipulation to the effect that whatever advantages may be hereafter conceded to other nations shall, *ipso facto*, be regarded as conceded to the present negotiating Power. Nor is it merely anticipated that all will be placed on an equal footing in respect to rights and privileges. It has even been proposed that the very language of the several treaties should be made so nearly identical that the Chinese might strike off blank forms, to be filled with the names of the high contracting parties; certainly a boon to those whose duty it is to study those documents.

For some days a commission has been in session engaged with the preliminary work; but the precise nature and extent of the proposed alterations have not yet transpired. One of the most important is understood to be the opening of the Hoangho, or Yellow River, to steam navigation. Several large cities are situated on its banks; it waters the most populous provinces of the North, and the introduction of steam would not only be a benefit to all parties in the way of trade, but it would tend more than anything else to suppress that system of brigandage which has long been the curse of this region. It is also believed that an effort will be made to effect some arrangement by which foreign capital may be safely and advantageously invested in public works in the interior of China, such as railways, telegraphic lines, &c. Such enterprises are yet in the future, but they are only waiting for legislation to call them into existence, and the leading statesmen of this old conservative Empire are deeply convinced that they cannot be much longer delayed.

In my last I gave you some account of rebel movements, and from other sources you have no doubt received alarming reports of the state of the Empire. Indeed, it is only a few days since I read in the home papers the statement that the insurgents were "within thirty miles of Pekin, and marching on the capital." This grew out of an alarm of robbers which occurred at a town between this and the sea-coast, the place having been threatened with pillage by some two or three hundred mounted banditti. Insurgents there were at that time none in the province, neither are there at this moment any worthy of the name. There is no party which in opposition to the Government sets up a rival claim and seeks to conciliate the people; none that marks out a boundary and seeks to organize a State. Those who are in arms aim at plunder only—when one district is exhausted, resorting to another. They seem to have no ulterior object, though if successful in beating the Imperial troops they might aspire to something more considerable. Since the date of my last, two important movements have taken place. The first is the conferring of the rank of General-in-Chief of all the forces on the Prince of KUNG; the other, perhaps one of its good results, the defeat of the rebels in a great battle and the surrender of a large body.

The Prince is not a military man, but it was found that the chief authority must be vested in one individual, and there was none in whom the Regent Empresses repose more confidence. Three Viceroys were in the field, each at the head of his own division, and naturally limiting his exertions to his own special province. Distrust and jealousy prevented that degree of coöperation which is indispensable to success. Prince KUNG was appointed to give unity to their action, and the decree clothes him with a power which few Princes have ever exercised in the history of the reigning dynasty. He does not take the field, but "directs the campaign from a distance"—probably seldom interfering with the plans of the officers in command further than to secure their acting in concert. Soon after this appointment, a great victory was reported, and a rebel chief with all his followers returned to his allegiance. The details of the battle given in the Pekin *Gazette* are to be taken *cum grano*—the thousands slain, and tens of thousands made prisoners, to be reduced to scores and hundreds; but the surrender of a well-known chief with his entire force is a fact which speaks for itself. It tells that the prospects of the party were anything but bright, and dissension and weakness spreading through the rebel ranks. The seat of war is the southwestern part of this province, in which large districts have been utterly wasted and the unhappy people ground betwixt the upper and the nether millstone—the strategy of the cautious Generals leading them to prefer sieges to assaults—to reduce a town by starvation rather than to carry it by storm, and to blockade a whole district rather than fight a pitched battle. They seem to regard it as an ungovernable conflagration, and, drawing a line around the fire, leave it to burn itself out. Nor is this a bad method of dealing with a rebellion such as this; for while a well-organized party would gain strength by being left in quiet occupation of a certain district, these *Nienfei*, as they are called, make themselves odious by their cruelties, and contemptible by their ignorance alike of government and war.

March 25—A fresh victory over the *Nienfei* is reported in the Pekin *Gazette*, and from Tien-tsin we learn that the opening of the Spring trade is such as to indicate confidence in the speedy extinction of this locust horde. The disturbances in the northwest still continue, but no considerable city remains in the hands of the insurgents.

Gen. Buchanan's Order Announcing the Result of the Late Election in Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 2, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 121.—The returns of the election for members of the General Assembly, and for State, Parish, and Judicial officers, held in the State of Louisiana on the 17th and 18th days of April, 1868, in compliance with Special Orders Nos. 55 and 63, current series, from these headquarters, having been made to the Commanding General, in accordance with law, it is hereby declared that the following named persons are duly elected to the offices herein specified in connection with their respective names: For State officers: Governor, HENRY C. WARMOTH; Lieutenant-Governor, OSCAR J. DUNN; Secretary of State, GEORGE E. BOVEE; Attorney-General, SIMEON BELDEN; Auditor, GEORGE M. WICKLIFFE; State Treasurer, ANTOINE DUBUCLET; Superintendent of Education, THOMAS W. CONWAY. [Here follows a list of the members of the Legislature and of the Parish officers, nearly five columns in length.]

The civil Government hereby provided for is provisional in its character until after the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article XIV., shall have become part of that Constitution.

Article 158 of the new Constitution of the State provides that the terms of office of all civil officers elected under it shall date from the first Monday in November following the election. Therefore the officers whose election is herein announced will only enter upon and hold their offices from that date. A vacancy occurring in any office in the meantime will be filled preferably by the person who has been elected under it.

If any of the officers whose election is herein announced shall be disqualified on the first Monday in November, 1868, to hold office, the incumbent at that date will hold over until the disability shall have been removed or a new election held.

Cases of contested election will be determined by the proper civil tribunal in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution and existing laws.

An official copy of this order will be regarded as a certificate of election. By command of

BREVET MAJ.-GEN. R. C. BUCHANAN.

THOS. H. NEIL, Major Twentieth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Mr. Groesbeck for Attorney-General.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1868.

Mr. STANBERY, who leaves to-morrow for home, called upon the President to-day and urged the nomination of Mr. GROESBECK as Attorney-General. The President hesitated in consequence of Mr. GROESBECK having been one of his counsel. He was apprehensive that his political enemies would say he was tendering Mr. GROESBECK the situation in consideration of his professional services in the impeachment trial. Mr. STANBERY, however, still urged the nomination as one eminently proper to be made, and advised that such considerations should not prevent him from availing himself of Mr. GROESBECK's abilities as a lawyer and statesman. Mr. JOHNSON finally consented to consider the matter, and the probabilities are that the nomination will be made.

Vandalism in a Hartford Cemetery.

From the Hartford Courant, June 5.

We have before noticed the fact that our cemeteries are frequently visited by ruthless individuals, and the graves robbed of bouquets and flowers, but the most rascally act we have yet heard of was perpetrated in the old north cemetery a day or two since. A gentleman of this city has an acquaintance in New-York who has a near and dear relative interred in the cemetery above named, and both visited the sacred spot yesterday only to find the grave desecrated in the most shameful manner. The beautiful Italian marble head-stone erected to the memory of the deceased, it was found, had been pulled up, thrown over the fence, and left bottom side up in another burial lot, and the grave and lot otherwise desecrated. It was not the work of some thoughtless, roguish boys, for the stone was too heavy for boys to handle; but it was done by some person or persons of a riper age.

Death of a Centenarian.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, June 4.

The residents of the city representing the last two or three generations well recollect old HAGAR NUTT, the good old negress, from whom the children for fifty or seventy-five years previous to the war have purchased beer and cakes. This old woman breathed her last in this city a few days since, at a very advanced age, the most correct estimate of which that can be arrived at being between 105 and 107 years old. She was born a slave, and was owned by the grandfather of Mr. HENRY NUTT, whose family she served for many years in the capacity of cook. At the death of this gentleman, in consideration of her faithful services, he directed that she be emancipated, which direction was strictly obeyed. By constant industry HAGAR accumulated a comfortable property, which served her as a support during the latter years of her life. Until within a very few weeks of her death she moved about as usual, but finally sunk into that last slumber, brought on by the infirmities of age, that transplanted her spirit to the shore of eternity.

TELEGRAMS.

A European War Looked for in the Fall.

Prince Napoleon in Consultation with the Emperor of Austria.

Pardon to Foreign Exiles in Siberia.

FRANCE.

Public Opinion Indicative of an Approaching European War.

BRUSSELS, Sunday, June 7.

Le Nord (newspaper) asserts that the opinion widely prevails in Paris that war will break out in Europe before the close of next Autumn.

ROME.

An American Recruiting Office for the Pope—Liberal Opposition to the Scheme.

FLORENCE, Saturday, June 6.

His Holiness, the Pope, has sent an agent to the United States to enlist troops there for the Papal army. Gen. GARIBALDI has written several very earnest letters to his friends and to the authorities in America, entreating them on behalf of the Liberal Party of Italy to discourage the project.

AUSTRIA.

Prince Napoleon at Vienna—Funding the National Debt.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 7.

His Imperial Highness the Prince NAPOLEON has arrived at this city from Baden. He was received by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, with whom he held a close consultation. The object of the Prince's mission is unknown.

The Chamber of Deputies, the Lower House of the Reichsrath, have voted to fund all the different forms of national indebtedness, with the exception of lottery obligations, placing the rate of interest at five per cent. per annum, and imposing a heavy tax on coupons.

GERMANY.

Proposed International Maritime Treaties.

BERLIN, Sunday, June 7.

Count VON BISMARCK urges the adoption by the nations of Europe and America of treaties establishing a uniform international system for the measurement of the tonnage and capacity of shipping. He proposes the English method of measurement as the best basis for such a system, but suggests that it be modified by the application of the metrical principle. The North German Confederation is prepared to open negotiations with foreign Governments on this subject.

RUSSIA.

Pardon of Exiles to Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, June 7.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an *ukase*, setting free all persons of foreign birth now exiled to Siberia, and all natives of Russian Poland who are sentenced to less than twenty years exile.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russian Victories in Bokhara—Taking of Samarcand.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, June 6.

The Government is in receipt of later intelligence from the scene of the war in Central Asia. The victory of the 2d of May and the capture of Bokhara are fully confirmed. The reported death of the Emir of Bokhara lacks, however, confirmation. The victorious Russian troops had pushed forward and taken the City of Samarcand, which they also held at the last advices.

ABYSSINIA.

Progress of the Evacuation by the British—The Late Captives at Suez.

LONDON, Saturday, June 6.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, the Secretary of State for India, has received later intelligence from the English troops in Abyssinia. The dispatches are dated May 30. Gen. NAPIER hoped to reach the coast of the Red Sea, at Zoulla, by the 1st of June. He parted company with KUSSAI, his faithful native ally, the day before the date of his dispatches.

Dispatches have also been received stating that the English captives, recently held by King THEODORUS of Abyssinia, and released by Gen. NAPIER, have arrived at Suez, Egypt, homeward bound.

Close of the Spring Meeting at the Woodlawn Course.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 6.

The Spring meeting at the Woodlawn Course closed to-day. The attendance was large, the weather fine, and the track in splendid condition. The first race, the Citizens' Purse of $400, was a dash of three miles, free for all ages. The entries were:

James Ford's b. c. Woolford, 4 years old..........1
John Kilgour's br. c. John Porter, 4 years old.....2
N. B. Cheatham's Coltawah, aged 3 years..........dr.
N. J. Armstrong's c. f. Woodlawn, 4 years old....dr.
Time: First mile, 1:50½; second mile, 1:55; third mile, 1:51¼; total, 5:37.

The second race was for the Frankfort Railroad Purse of $150, mile heats, for beaten horses, free for all ages. The following is the score:

L. G. Vittous' ch. f. Malinda Lewis, 4 yrs. old..1 1 1
John Kilgour's b. m. Saratoga, 6 years old.....2 2 2
A. J. Armstrong's b. g. John Scott 6, yrs. old...3 dis.
Time, 1:51, 1:52.

Transfer of Railroad Stock.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Saturday, June 6.

A meeting was held in the Court-house to-day which was addressed by Gen. BOYLE, who advocated a transfer of the Davidson County stock in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad. The meeting, after speeches for and against the proposition, voted to request the County Commissioners to make such disposition of said stock.

Fenian Mass Meeting in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, June 6.

A Fenian mass meeting was held at the capital to-night, and was addressed by Col. JOHN O'NEILL and Prof. BROPHY. The Brotherhood appear to be preparing for some serious movement.

Arrest of Parties to a Duel.

RICHMOND, VA., Sunday, June 7.

The parties to the recent duel between Col. REED and Maj. PORTER, have been placed under arrest by Gen. GORDON GRANGER. The affair was brought to official notice through a letter to the editor of the *Southern Opinion*, signed by them, threatening to hold them personally responsible if he commented on the duel.

Decoration of Soldiers' Graves in San Francisco—Fire at Jackson—New Telegraph Line in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 5.

The floral tribute to the memory of the Union soldiers' buried at Lone Mountain attracts great interest to-day. Thousands of persons are participating in the ceremonies. Col. BAKER's grave will first be visited.

All the Chinese quarter of the town of Jackson was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst.

A nugget of gold and quartz, worth $20,000, has been found at Remington Hill, Nevada County.

A dispatch from Oregon announces the completion of a telegraph line from Portland to Dalles, the upper navigable waters of the Columbia River. The event caused much public rejoicing.

The Columbia and Snake Rivers are so low that boats cannot navigate the latter.

Gen. Meade at Atlanta—The Ashburn Murder—New Paper.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, June 7.

Gen. MEADE has returned here after an absence in Alabama.

Quite a number of prisoners are here from Columbus, supposed to be connected with the Ashburn murder.

The *Opinion* office has been purchased by Col. WESTYLES, who will commence on the 16th inst. the publication of a Democratic paper called the *Constitution.*

Confession of a Forger—German Immigrants at Baltimore—Decoration of Confederate Graves.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 7.

WALTER B. RODGERS was arrested to-day, and confessed having obtained $2,105 within two months past on forged checks, in the name of BROOKS & RODGERS, wholesale shoe dealers, from the Western National Bank of this city.

The North German ship *Hermine*, from Bremen, brings to this port 263 German emigrants, all in good health.

The graves of the Confederate dead in London Park Cemetery were decorated with flowers yesterday, under the auspices of the ladies of Baltimore.

Wind and Rain Storm at Utica—Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, June 7.

A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over this region Saturday afternoon. The brick chimney, eighty feet high, attached to the large cotton factory of GEORGE W. CHADWICK, at New-Hartford, six miles from this city, was thrown upon the roof of the machine shop, crushing the structure to the ground.

Eight men were at work in the shop. One, named HARRY KNAPP, was instantly killed and four others severely injured, one of whom, it is thought, cannot recover. KNAPP was horribly mutilated. The loss is about $10,000.

New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Sunday, June 7.

The Democratic State Convention to select Senatorial and District Delegates to the National Convention will be held here on Wednesday next. Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, and Representative BOYER, of Pennsylvania, and others will be here. A mass meeting will be held in the evening.

Republican Ratification Meeting at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sunday, June 7.

The Republicans of Hartford held a ratification meeting at Allyn Hall, Saturday evening. Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL presided. Speeches were made by Gen. J. R. HAWLEY, Col. GEORGE P. BISSELL and H. R. W. WELCH. The meeting closed with cheers for GRANT and COLFAX.

Fire at Newton Lower Falls.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, June 7.

A fire at Newton Lower Falls last evening destroyed WALES' Hotel and stable and an adjoining house. The fire originated in the stable, but the cause of it is unknown. The loss is about $15,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Capt. ALMON, of the Triton Engine Company of West Newton, was severely injured by a falling wall.

Strike on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Saturday, June 6.

The employes of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad struck yesterday because they had not been paid for eight months, and have prevented all the trains from running. No settlement has yet been made. No trains departed to-day.

Movements of the National Board of Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sunday, June 7.

The National Board of Trade will leave the city to-morrow on an excursion to the iron and coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Poisoned by Eating Mulberries.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, June 6.

A number of persons in White County, Ark., have been poisoned by eating mulberries on which locusts had deposited their eggs. Several have died.

Death of a Veteran Journalist.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, June 7.

ALEXANDER C. BULLETT, for thirty years associated with the Press of the country, died in this city yesterday and was buried to-day.

Crop Reports from the Southwest.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, June 6.

The crop reports from Arkansas and North Mississippi are encouraging. The yield of wheat is not very large, but is of superior quality.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

It is believed that the debate on the Reconstruction bill will close in the Senate to-morrow and the bill be passed with the conditions which the Conference Committee yesterday affixed to the Arkansas bill. This report rejected the conditions affixed in the Senate, and agreed upon the bill substantially as it came from the House. As it passed the House, the bill provided a fundamental condition that no change in the Constitution should be made depriving any citizen, or class of citizens, of the right of suffrage recognized in the Constitution. The Committee had added the proviso that the Constitution may be changed as to the time and place of residence, as the people think proper. Also, as to the right of foreigners to vote, so as to require citizenship hereafter if they choose. This report will be agreed upon in both Houses to-morrow, and in ten days Arkansas will be admitted, although there is a rapidly increasing conviction that the class of men into whose hands the State Government has fallen are, with few exceptions, no credit to the Republican Party, and that the *status* of affairs in Arkansas does not promise that the State will be any better off under the control of this Government than under military rule.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The statement that the President will veto no more of the reconstruction measures of Congress, has no further foundation than this: That he will let them become laws without his signature. This simply saves Congress the trouble of passing them over his veto, or in other words affords that body a net gain of about twenty-four hours in the matter of their becoming laws of the land. This is the extent of his concession to Coegress on this subject.

THE TAX BILL.

The House made very material progress with the Tax bill yesterday, so far as the extent of matter which they considered was concerned. They began with the twenty-second section and went as far as the fifty-third section. The questions considered were mostly administrative in their character, relating to the appointment and compensation of subaltern officers, the penalties and sales of real estate for non-payment of taxes and the duties of officers. If the same rate of progress could be made every day the bill might be completed in the House in two weeks, but none of the leading features on which the greatest discussion will occur have yet been touched except that of making the department an independent one. A few more warm days like yesterday and to-day will largely increase the sentiment for an early adjournment, which now means the 15th or 20th of July.

MR. WOOLEY.

Contumacious WOOLEY is yet confined in the room formerly occupied by VINNIE REAM as a studio, but to-morrow or next day it is probable that he will be removed to an adjoining cell, which, in fact, is a perfect dungeon, with iron grates at the windows and no comforts except those provided by his private funds. His wife visits him every day.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

Gov. GORHAM, the new Secretary of the Senate, was sworn in yesterday, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. On taking charge of the office yesterday, he made a speech to the clerks, telling them that he contemplated no change, as he found them all to be experienced, competent officers, and as the machinery of the office was in excellent running condition. Should it get rusty he might need to make repairs. Col. FORNEY, who has taken great pains to give his successor every facility in entering upon his duties, was present to see him inducted into his official duty. The only vacancy in office is that of financial clerk, and Mr. GORHAM has not yet signified whom he will place in that position. Those having business at the Secretary's office will be glad to learn that the new Secretary does not contemplate making any changes, as the present clerks, by their courtesy, experience, and ability, have given unexceptionable satisfaction.

INDIAN TREATY.

The Senate, in Executive session yesterday, by a decided vote, after a long debate, confirmed the new treaty relative to the so-called Cherokee neutral lands. This property (some eight hundred thousand acres) was, as is well known, held in trust by Government for the Cherokee nation. The sale of it was made by Secretary HARLAN, while in the Interior Department, to the American Emigrant Company; but the sale was subsequently set aside by Secretary BROWNING in favor of Detroit parties, with whom certain Boston gentlemen, it is understood, were interested. One cause of complaint under both sales was that eight of the original preëmptors had not been properly protected. The Emigrant Company did not choose to submit to a cancellation of their contract without a struggle, and a long and bitter lawsuit was in prospect. The new treaty made with the nine representatives of the Cherokee Nation is the result of compromises between the Emigrant Company and the Detroit parties, and by its terms the two become alike interested in the purchase, though in what proportion is not yet known. The Indians will receive about one million and a quarter dollars, and the rights of the old settlers are said to be fully protected. One result of this settlement will be the cessation of all legal controversy, while another will be the building of one hundred and fifty miles of railroad in Kansas as a connecting link with the Galveston line. The making of this new treaty has been the work of many months, and all parties interested express great gratification at its ratification. The document will probably be made public some time this week.

EXTENSIVE POLITICAL FRAUD.

A gigantic political fraud has been nipped in the bud here by the arrest of a H. REED, a clerk in the Pay Department, charged with sending circulars to Postmasters and others throughout the country, soliciting, on behalf of the "National Managing Committee," five dollars from each person to whom they were addressed. The circulars purported to come from authorized persons in the Republican Party. The idea was conveyed through them that the contributions asked for would be used for campaign purposes, and the donor was assured that his gift would entitle him to consideration by the Managing Committee in Washington. REED was subjected to a preliminary examination last night, when the special detective of the Post Office Department, Mr. DEPRO, exhibited the printed circular, and also a letter from the Postmaster at Bridgeport, Ohio, who had received one of the circulars, and had written to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, inclosing the $5 and circular, and saying that he hardly thought the circular genuine, but, if so, requested the Second Assistant Postmaster-General to use the money as set forth.

Mr. DEPRO stated that after having the above letter placed in the Managing Committee's box, informing them that a letter of value was at the Post Office for them, Mr. REED called for it and was arrested. Two letters taken from the accused man's trunk—one postmarked Rochester and the other West Walworth, New-York, dated April 5 and 8 respectively, and directed to the prisoner—were exhibited by Mr. DEPRO. The latter made oath charging ALANSON H. REED with having used the United States Post Office at Washington, D. C., in connection with other persons unknown to the United States Government at the present time, for the purpose of defrauding Postmasters and others in different towns of various sums of money under false and fraudulent pretences. Mr. REED pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was finally held to bail in the sum of $2,000 for reappearance on the 16th inst.

The two letters discovered in REED's trunk are signed "Reynolds;" no dates are attached to either except such as the post-mark exhibits. REYNOLDS, in writing from Rochester, lays out the plan of forming the "managing committee," and says that he has consulted ROWLEY, one of the criminal lawyers in Rochester, who said that no one could be indicted for pursuing such a course, and if an arrest took place it might cause trouble for some time, but nothing could be done. He also, in his letter, states that he told ROWLEY that it was an enterprise hatched by his cousin and some politicians. Mr. DEPRO testified that about $25 had already been collected. The accused has been a clerk for some time past in the division of referred claims, Paymaster-General's office; is about 35 or 40 years of age, and appears to be quite an intelligent man. While he asserts his entire innocence of the matter, he nevertheless took from the lock-box the letter which led to his detection and opened it, and the letters found in his trunk plainly indicate that he is a party to what would undoubtedly have been an immense swindle, unless nipped in the bud by the warning of the press and the vigilance of the officers connected with the Post Office Department.

FLORIDA STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Florida will be convened to-morrow for the purpose of acting immediately upon any additional requirements that may be imposed by Congress on that State prior to her readmission. United States Senators will also be elected, when it will be discovered that the sensational tales about Postmaster-General RANDALL's chances for one of the two offices will be proven foul slanders against a thoroughly radical organization.

NAVAL SCHOOL AT ANNAPOLIS.

The annual examination at the Naval School at Annapolis was concluded on Friday, and the report of the Board of Examiners will at once be prepared for submission to the department and to Congress. The school was found in a gratifying state of discipline and proficiency. Many improvements have been made within the past year for the health and comfort of the cadets, and others are contemplated. The Board are unanimous in their commendation of the administration of Admiral PORTER. The report, among other things, will deprecate the action of the President in restoring to their positions during the past year, several midshipmen who had been dismissed for misconduct. The Board regard this action as subversive of discipline to a very injurious degree. The entire school sailed from Annapolis yesterday morning in the ships *Savannah*, *Dale* and *Macedonian*. They go first to West Point, where the graduating class will drill with the cadets, and then leave the fleet. The vessels then sail for the Azores with the school.

PAPAL RECRUITMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The cable telegram from Florence announcing that the Pope has sent an agent to this country to recruit for his service, is the occasion of lively comment in Catholic circles. The dispatch, coming from Florence as it does, is probably an exaggeration of the truth. I learn from high Catholic authority that no notification of such a scheme as this has been received by the Archbishop, as he is charged with the matter of communication with His Holiness, and that all the expressions from the Pope's Minister of Foreign Affairs have breathed discouragement, not only of such an undertaking, but also of the acceptance of volunteers who offer at their own expense. The sentiment of the Catholic Hierarchy is unquestionably against such a policy at the present particular period of political movement in Italy. The dispatch has probably been inspired by a certain ex-officer of the American army, now in the Papal service, whose career as an adventurer qualifies him for an undertaking that involves such a disregard of law as this.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

The charge of the New-York *World* that the Chicago Convention left the word "Union" out of the title of the Republican Party, and that Gen. GRANT interpolated it in his address of acceptance, is unfounded, and that journal is shown to have never read the proceedings of the Convention, which, by a unanimous vote, agreed to continue the title as heretofore, viz.: "National Union Republican Party."

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

UNION DEAD.

The Quartermaster-General has just published the record of the names of a portion of the Union soldiers who died in the prisons of the States lately in rebellion, being entitled "The Roll of Honor, No. 14." This record contains the names of about 12,000 Union prisoners, or all that the Quartermaster-General has been able to obtain, excepting the 13,000 names of prisoners who died at Andersonville, which have already been published, and of those whose names have heretofore been published in other rolls of honor. It is presumed that not one of the remains of these soldiers has yet been identified. From many of the prisons at the South no rolls have been obtained, they having been destroyed by the keepers of the prisons at the close of the war. For this reason there is published but a small portion of the names of those who were buried at the prisons in Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, and at Saulsbury, N. C., and Florence, South Carolina, and the roll gives the names of those buried at these places where Union prisoners were confined. The rolls recovered were at best very incomplete, for which reason "the cause of death" appears only in a few cases of the deceased. In cases where it is recorded, it is given as "chronic diarrhea," "scurvy," "dysentery," or "wounds."

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

The Committee on Mines and Mining recently made a report on the memorial of the Nevada Legislature, asking aid in the construction of the Sutro Tunnel, accompanied by a bill. They say that the total cost of the tunnel cannot be accurately given, but from an examination of the cost of numerous tunnels constructed in the United States, England, France and Germany, it appears probable that its cost will be about $8,000,000. The issue of bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, to be paid out during the progress of the work, at the rate of $15,000 for every hundred feet completed and accepted, would secure the speedy construction of this important work. To secure the Government against loss, a mortgage should be made to the Government on the tunnel and everything appertaining thereto, and the total revenue, after its completion, from the Comstock lode, set apart for its payment. It is probable. none of these bonds need be paid by the Government, for it seems that if the tunnel is completed in four years, the revenue of the Tunnel Company will suffice to redeem all the bonds issued in two or three years, and under the bill reported they are made payable in twenty years.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Chinese Embassy will visit Mount Vernon to-morrow, and on Tuesday they will attend a State Dinner, to be given by the President in their honor.

FEES FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

One of the witnesses before the Impeachment Managers recently stated that $22,000 had been collected and paid to the President's counsel.

STORM.

There was a very heavy rain and hail storm here this evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in recommending to Congress an appropriation of $10,000 for geological surveys and explorations, says the great agent of the world's progress is steam, and therefore adds:

"It is reported that an extensive coal-field exists along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, extending from the northern portions of New-Mexico to Montana, presenting an area of more than 20,000 square miles, the beds being in some places from 30 to 50 feet in thickness, and furnishing coal of excellent quality, distinct from and superior to the brown coal or lignites of other localities along the same range of mountains.

Through Colorado, New-Mexico and Montana, and westward to the Pacific, immense beds of iron ore of fine quality, with mines of copper, lead, tin and zinc, are said to exist. A thorough examination of these deposits would advance the interests of science, and show their comparative value and availability for practical uses.

A geological survey of these districts would in the first place place the character of these resources upon their true basis, give shape to our knowledge in regard to them, and place it in an authentic form.

The same remarks may apply to the regions of the precious metals. The numerous deposits in Montana, Dakota, Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and certain regions on the Pacific, are but imperfectly known, even to the miners who have so far prospected this extensive country.

Its extraordinary wealth can be fully understood only through a scientific exploration ordered by the Government, conducted by competent persons, and its results published to the world for its information.

The influence of such a report, designating the localities of the gold-bearing quartz rocks and silver lodes, with explanations of their peculiar characteristics and probable extent, together with practical suggestions in regard to working the precious metals, would be incalculable, and would many times repay the expense of the commission; but when, in addition to such knowledge, is embraced that also pertaining to the character of the soil and productive capacity of our mountains, plains and hill-sides, the means by which irrigation may be effected, supplies of fuel and building materials obtained, and the special features of each locality, it would do more, it is believed, to spread a correct knowledge of this extraordinary portion of our public domain, and invite immigration thereto from foreign countries, than any other measure that could be adopted."

CUSTOM HOUSE FEES.

The following letter, although written in relation to the propeller *Dictator*, is applicable to other vessels over fifty tons burden:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 2, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo, you are informed that the propeller *Dictator*, being over fifty tons burden, would, on a trip from Racine, Wis., to Buffalo, N. Y., and touching at intermediate ports, be liable to pay the following fees, under the act of March 3, 1865: On her clearance from Racine, she would pay the sum of 50 cents for "certifying manifest and granting clearance;" on arrival at Buffalo, she would pay the sum of $1 for "receiving manifest and granting permit to unlade;" and on landing or delivering goods at an intermediate port, she would pay 25 cents for "permit to land or deliver goods," and 25 cents for "certificate to the manifest;" on return trip she would pay at Buffalo 50 cents for "certifying manifest and clearance," and at Racine $1 for "receiving manifest and granting permit to unlade," and at intermediate ports the same fees as are above specified.

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To W. A. G. HARTSHORN, Esq., Manager Belle City Propeller Line, Racine, Wis.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MYTHS OF THE NEW WORLD. By DANIEL G. BRINTON, A. M., M. D. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

Dr. BRINTON has written a very interesting book on a subject which has not hitherto had much attraction for our readers in general—the Origin and Mythology of the American Races. He has brought into small compass the recondite information scattered through a number of rare and valuable records concerning the supernatural beliefs of the American tribes, with all their symbolisms of birds, beasts, serpents, crosses, their myths of the four elements and the drama of their divinities in this or the other world. These races and myths concern us more than those of ancient Greece or Italy, and it should naturally be the pleasure or pretension of our literary men to understand them. The attempt to do so will not take them so very far out of the older tracks of mythological disquisition, but bring them face to face with most of scholastic *origines* long regarded by the rest of the world. Dr. BRINTON does not say this; but it is very true nevertheless.

In the volume before us the author confines himself within a narrow circle. He discusses the American mythologies solely, without making any comparison between them and those of other nations, though the great number of resemblances between the ancient and the modern systems must be visible to every reader. The truth is, our American myths can never be properly understood without those of the other hemisphere. The American races, and their modes of thought, are not autocthonous, but derived; they are traditional and historic facts, and they cannot be interpreted by any mere ingenuity of afterthought or any logic of intuition.

HUMBOLDT, and others who came after him, showed from the vocabularies of missionaries and travelers that a great number of Chinese, Japanese and Mongolian words were spoken by the Mexicans, Muyscas of Peru and others in this hemisphere. A great number of other words, overlooked by them, might be mentioned to show that words did not come over from Asia alone, but from Celtic Europe and Africa as well. "Gowassan" means "chief" in Amharic; "Algonquin" means "great race" or "noble race" in Celtic; "Cacique" is "chieftain" in Irish; "Sachem" (having in it the Tartar "cham") is the same; "Inca" is the Norse "Anac" or "Hanac," having the same meaning. Motesuma—having the last syllable and the exact meaning of the Amharic "Wagshom"—was a word like Pharaoh, and meant "great king" or "supreme chief." "Atabalipa" exhibits the Punic "Atibal" and the Anglo Saxon "Iffa"—both meaning chiefs. "Niagara"—a very strong and curious fact—means "torrent" and "cataract," in the Phœnician and Celtic. A hundred such words could be set down here—all proving that the languages of our old native tribes came over the waters.

Along with the old world vocabularies, the old world mythologies were also imported. These mythologies have never yet been correctly explained, either here or there. On the contrary, learned men in former times did all they could to conceal or slur over the truth of them. The reason of this was that those myths grew out of the natural functions and instincts of men. This was considered "a detestable theory," to use the words of Dr. BRINTON. But after all, it is the true theory. The truth is not to be found anywhere else. The history of the world's ideas shows this; and philosophers should no more shrink from recognizing it, than physicians shrink from other truths of human nature, which are not very dignified. Men's early ideas of origin and end came from their own feelings and experience of life, and so shaped their mythologies. Our author turns away from this gross conclusion, and derives the gods of the Americans from higher sources.

RED INDIAN IDEAS OF GOD.

"A word is usually found in their languages analogous to none in any European tongue, a word comprehending all manifestations of the unseen world, yet conveying no sense of personal unity. It has been rendered spirit, demon, God, devil, mystery, magic, but commonly and rather absurdly by the English and French 'medicine.' In the Algonkin dialects this word is *manito* and *oki*, in Iroquois *oki* and *otkon*, the Dakota has *wakan*, the Azteo *teotl*, the Quichua *huaca*, and the Maya *ku*. They all express in its most general form the idea of the supernatural. And as in this word, supernatural, we see a transfer of a conception of place, and that it literally means that which is *above* the natural world, so in such as we can analyze of these vague and primitive terms the same trope appears discoverable. *Wakan* as an adverb means *above*, *oki* is but another orthography for *oghee*, and *otkon* seems allied to *helken*, both of which have the same signification.

So it came to pass that the idea of God was linked to the heavens long ere man asked himself, are the heavens material and God spiritual, is He one, or is He many? Numerous languages bear trace of this. The Latin Deus, the Greek Zeus, the Sanscrit Dyaus, the Chinese Tien, all originally meant the sky above, and our own word heaven is often employed synonymously with God. There is at first no personification in these expressions. They embrace all unseen agencies, they are void of personality, and yet to the illogical primitive man there is nothing contradictory in making them the object of his prayers. The Mayas had legions of gods; '*ku*,' says their historian, 'does not signify any particular god; yet their prayers are sometimes addressed to '*kue*,' which is the same word in the vocative case.

As the Latins called their united divinities *Superi*, those above, so Capt. JOHN SMITH found that the Powhatans of Virginia employed the word *oki*, above, in the same sense, and it even had passed into a definite personification among them in the shape of an 'idol of wood evil-favoredly carved.' In purer dialects of the Algonkin it is always indefinite, as in the terms *nipoon oki*, spirit of Summer, *pipoon oki*, spirit of Winter. Perhaps the word was introduced into Iroquois by the Hurons, neighbors and associates of the Algonkins. The Hurons applied it to that demoniac power 'who rules the seasons of the year, who holds the winds and the waves in leash, who can give fortune to their undertakings, and relieve all their wants.' In another and far distant branch of the Iroquois, the Nottoways of southern Virginia, it reappears under the curious form *quaker*, doubtless a corruption of the Powhatan *qui-oki*, lesser gods. The proper Iroquois name of him to whom they prayed was *garonhia*, which again turns out on examination to be their common word for *sky*, and again in all probability from the verbal root *gar*, to be above. In the legends of the Aztecs and Quiches such phrases as 'Heart of the Sky,' 'Lord of the Sky,' 'Prince of the Azure Planisphere,' 'He above all,' are of frequent occurrence, and by a still bolder metaphor, the Araucanians, according to MOLINA, entitled their greatest god 'The Soul of the Sky.'

This last expression leads to another train of thought. As the philosopher, pondering on the workings of self-consciousness, recognizes that various pathways lead up to God, so the primitive man, in forming his language, sometimes trod one, sometimes another. Whatever else sceptics have questioned, no one has yet presumed to doubt that if a God and a soul exist at all, they are of like essence. This firm belief has left its impress on language in the names devised to express the supernal, the spiritual world. If we seek hints from languages more familiar to us than the tongues of the Indians, and take for example this word *spiritual*, we find it is from the Latin *spirare*, to blow, to breathe. If in Latin again we look for the derivation of *animus*, the mind, *anima*, the soul, they point to the Greek *anemos*, wind, and *aémi*, to blow. In Greek the words for soul or spirit, *psuche*, *pneuma*, *thumos*, all are directly from verbal roots expressing the motion of the wind or the breath. The Hebrew word *ruah* is translated in the Old Testament sometimes by wind, sometimes by spirit, sometimes by breath. Etymologically, in fact, ghosts and gusts, breaths and breezes, the Great Spirit and the Great Wind, are one and the same. It is easy to guess the reason of this. The soul is the life, the life is the breath. Invisible, imponderable, quickening with vigorous motion, slackening in rest and sleep, passing quite away in death, it is the most obvious sign of life. All nations grasped the analogy and identified the one with the other. But the breath is nothing but wind. How easy, therefore, to look upon the wind that moves up and down and to and fro upon the earth, that carries the clouds, itself unseen, that calls forth the terrible tempests and the various seasons, as the breath, the spirit of God, as God himself? So in the Mosaic record of creation, it is said 'a mighty wind' passed over the formless sea and brought forth the world, and when the Almighty gave to the clay a living soul, he is said to have breathed into it 'the wind of lives.'"

This is ingenious. But it deals with a cast of thought and language which belonged to the more forward ages of human experience. We must go behind, *above*, and *breath* for the truth. In the earlier ages the gods were everywhere named from what was considered the *origin*. That origin was not found in heaven. One of its meanings was "mouth," and that has originated every word for "wind" in the languages of the world. For instance, *eol* is "mouth," and "opening," in every known language, and is found in Æolus. Another form of it was *ofol*. "Ofally" was an English word for "windy" in Queen ELIZABETH's time. *Og* or *oki* meant "opening." *Aufon*, the Chaldean for "*first*," and "*god*" was, or is, our own word *open*. Etymology has the most remarkable surprises in the world.

Dr. BRINTON's list of gods—Esangetuk Emissee, Oonawleh Unggi, Hushtoli, Bitol, Manito, Setebos, Michabo, Hurakan, which he would explain from "light" and "wind"—can be explained in the older and true way. They all have that original meaning of "mouth" or *Mauth*—which was indeed one of the eldest of human gods. To give a single instance:—"Hurakan" shows the word *ask*, and most etymologists know the old meaning of *arkite*. It has the recognized and true meaning of "Woman;" and every one of those Indian gods has the same! It was the same in the Old World etymologies. Woman is found remarkably in the first chapter of Genesis and the last chapters of the Apocalypse.

Turning from this vein of thought, we come to a comparison of names and words which will disconcert most of our author's conclusions and show how the Indian myths really belonged to the Old World. That word, Hurakan, is formed by *Arech* and Cuon, two Hebrew names for "God" and "first." It is the Greek *archon*, and the Latin *origo*. The Viracocha of Peru is formed from *Arech*—or the Irish *Oireach*, a chieftain. *Oga*, in the Phœnician, and indeed all old languages, means "sea." Viracocha would mean lord or chieftain of the ocean. *Virao* in Egypt, was pronounced "Pharaoh;" in Circassia, just now, it is pronounced *work* (a prince,) and in Affghanistan, "Ferruk." As for Machabo, that personage is alive still in Japan, where he is called Makado, a name that means the same. Mogh is "God" and "chief" in too many tongues to mention. *Ubba* means "great" and "chief," in all the same tongues. *Ado* is "lofty"—the exact name borne by the present umbrella-mending Emperor of Abyssinia, and that high mountain in Crete, *Manito*, is derived from *Meon*, the Hebrew for "God," (psalms 90 and 91,) and *ado* or *tio* are Oriental or Celtic words for "high," or "great."

Omitting several extracts marked—since space would fail us in our work of illustrating them by the true theory—we conclude by saying that the American mythology is essentially Asiatic, and that its chief meaning is implied in the word *budhism*. It is to be remarked, however, that the American *budhism* was of a fainter and more diluted character than the original. It was not so gross as the Old World system, having come across, probably, when it was diminished and denounced in India and China, as it had been in all the classic and historic lands. Still, it was marked enough here—too marked to be ignored in any philosophical work on that subject of origin. Dr. BRINTON left the part of *Hamlet* out of his play, when he put that symbol of Budh or the Cross out of sight. It is a singular fact which people pay very little attention to, that the Cross was the most ancient and most renovated sign of the ancient races of men. It was at once the most sacrosanct and the most execrated. It was the "image" denounced by Moses, and afterward denounced by the most civilized nations of antiquity, when they had got out of their early grossness and poverty. Their priests and poets took up its plain, coarse nomenclature of worship, and actually twisted it into a vast number of extravagant stories—for the purpose of hiding the grossness and ignorance of the early races. This was the origin of all the gods and goddesses—a lying system, but a decent one.

The teachers, priests and men of science found it necessary to tell all those "white lies"—*ces blanches theories*, as VICTOR HUGO calls them—for, the people everywhere clung to the old customs, and in the long run, utterly refused to give up the old *names*. Those old names still live, built into the framework so to speak, of every religion on earth, without exception. Our *bethels* are named from Budh; and the Chinese of our Embassy, when they speak of the refined, reasonable system and purely moral doctrine of Confucius—the Tauoli—actually pronounce the old synonym of Budh, the *Tau*, which was, in all ages, the representative of the Cross—as most readers are aware.

THE OLD DECCAN DAYS: By LADY FRERE.—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia.

This little collection of Hindoo Fairy Legends is probably the most interesting book extant, on that subject—interesting, not alone to the young people who naturally take to all sorts of stories and legends, but also to those who can appreciate the peculiarities of Indian social life and the curiosities of that folk-lore which has originated so much of the poetry and romance of our mother countries. The great value of the book is that it is not made out of the author's head, but drawn from the genuine traditions of the common people of the Deccan, expressed in the simple words of a garrulous old Ayah named ANNA DE SOUZA; while the notes that follow the stories give them a show of authenticity and worth which always heightens the interest of even the most imaginative works. Their interest is also increased by the sprinkling of Oriental names and terms in the stories, exciting the fancy or the curiosity of the reader by the air of character and costume which they thus carry along with them.

Some of these words are remarkable enough. One of them is *toddy*—a word with which we are pretty familiar, in New-York, at least. The writer of this book says it is the term for an intoxicating drink made from the palm. Those who always thought *toddy* was a mere common "toddling" word of the present day, will be surprised to think that it is really as ancient as the Pyramid of Cephrenes. In the old language of Egypt, *thode* meant a mixture of wine and water. Still more odd and interesting, *toide* was and is a mixture of drinks in the Irish language. Curious enough to consider, that the Hindoos, on the Ganges or Godavery, the Egyptian, on the Nile, and the Irishman, on the Shannon, should be "smiling" over their liquor in the same language a thousand years ago! Toddy is a very venerable drink, after all; and we should not wonder if the gentlemen of the Chinese embassy used the same word over their potations. Another of these Deccan words is just as surprising: it is the name of the handsome Prince LOGEDAS. *Leoch-das*, in Irish, means "handsome boy," as many of our readers may be aware. This is a little fact which Sir WILLIAM JONES would have gone a great way to pick up. There is another of those names given by ANNA DE SOUZA, which seems worthy of notice. It is "Seventee-bai," the lover of LOGEDAS. ANNA said "Seventee" meant the "daisy" flower. It had, no doubt the meaning of the Gothic Swintha—a lady. AMALASWINTHA was the name of a Queen of Italy in the time of Justinian. *Suin* was the old form of "son" and "boy," and with the feminine termination made Swintha. Bai is the old English word for maiden, *May*. These little facts tend to remove the strangeness with which we are apt to regard those Hindoo folk.

The stories of this little book are told in a very lively and agreeable style—a style few writers of English possess, but which, when it belongs to a lady, is the best and most attractive in the world.

—We have received from BAKER, VOORHIS & Co., of this City, Lieut.-Col. J. S. POLAND's *Digest of the Military Laws of the United States*, published by LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston. The volume contains all the military laws enacted from 1860 to the second session of the Fortieth Congress, 1867, relating to the army, volunteers, militia, and the rebellion and reconstruction of the Southern States. The laws are classified under appropriate heads, and reference to them is facilitated by a full index.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Grist Mill Tax—Parliamentary Doings—The Season—An Anecdote of Walter Savage Landor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, May 19, 1868.

The passage of the Grist Mill bill is waited for by the country with interest, if not with anxiety. An effort has been made to fix a day for final action, but such action cannot be much longer delayed. It is a mistake to suppose that the number of mills in Italy is not large, and that the effect of the new law is not to be felt as a new weight by the whole population. There are about 100,000 grinding mills in the country, for this narrow territory not only produces all the grain needed for the sustenance of the inhabitants, but manufacture it into flour. The principal objections to the proposed measure are two—that the tax will be severely felt by the poor, and a great part of the revenue will be consumed in collecting it. Every mill must have a counter, and so many such instruments will demand a large expenditure at the outset. Many agents will have to be employed, and at the best, many frauds may be expected. The gross sum which the tax will produce it is expected will be large, but a great part will be worked up by the friction of so much machinery. It is such considerations as these which cause a great part of the public, and many of the legislators to regard the measure with doubt.

But what are we to think of Parliament! While such important questions remain undecided, it is difficult to get members enough together to carry on business. Twice during a week past the Chamber has been adjourned because there were not more than forty members, or one-twelfth part of the whole number, in their places. The President made an energetic appeal, and asked permission to address a circular to the delinquent members, demanding their presence in the Parliamentary Chamber. If this is not regarded the names of all those who cannot give a good reason for their absence will be published in the official journal. We have had proof enough lately how easy it is to get crowds together for amusement, but if work is to be done, and that upon which the life of the State depends, the public crier has to be sent through the length of the land. It is not proposed that the new law shall go into effect before the beginning of next year, and so the matter is allowed to drag.

THE ROYAL COUPLE.

The newspapers are still filled up with accounts of the progress of the royal party through the cities of the Northern Provinces. Even a list of the dishes they eat is given, and the repetition of so old a story makes pretty dull reading. Still, many mouths are open with the eagerness of a curiosity which will never be satisfied.

THE CABINET AND ITS POLICY.

So little is now said about breaking down the Ministry that Gen. MENABREA's lease of power may yet have some months to run. The present Cabinet at least has a distinct policy, which is to maintain the actual *status*. RATTAZZI has for some time been playing the demagogue, hoping that some happy, or unhappy, turn of events may bring him again into power. Not much can be said of the statesmanship displayed when he was last at the head of the Ministry. He assisted GARIBALDI to create a situation which required an efficient army of two or three hundred thousand men to maintain, while the Government had not one-third that force. By the blunder the Roman cause was sacrificed, if not with it Italian honor. The nation will be called upon to take a retrospective view when it becomes a question of the return of such a leader to power.

THE NEW COURT DRESS.

As for the new Court dress, which is another step backward, it has only exposed the Crown, and all who prostrate themselves before it, to additional criticism and ridicule. In well-ordered society it has been expected that all gentlemen would go into company dressed like gentlemen; but reigning Princes are still determined that all underlings shall be allowed to come into their presence only when dressed in some sort of livery. Livery for the soldier, livery for the priest, livery for the courtier and livery for the civilian. Men must make monkeys of themselves to please the Prince! But witness the distinction. Senators and Deputies are allowed to go to Court dressed as gentlemen and equals of the Sovereign. Thus hereditary rulers recognize in these days the law-makers as their peers, if not their masters. Under a monarchy, limited by a written Constitution, the key of the Treasury is in the hands of Parliament, and supplies may be cut off, or the Sovereign himself, and all who hang on to him, may be starved out, if it is the will of the Legislature to close the lid.

THE SEASON.

After a disagreeable Winter and late Spring, we are now in the enjoyment of the full-bloom glories of the flowery season. The Peninsula is almost submerged under great waves of luxuriant verdure. Now is the time to see Italy and be charmed with the beauty which has so often been praised in rhyme and prose. American travelers of this and last year's importation are coming and going with their guide-books, whether Harper or Baedeker or Murray. Speaking of guide-books reminds me that not long since I took for a moment from the hand of a friend his Harper, and naturally turned first to see what the book had to say of Florence. A reason given why this city has additional interest for the visitor is, that it is the birth-place of GALILEO, LEONARDO DI VINCI, BOCCACCIO, DANTE, PETRARCH and MICHAEL ANGELO. It happens that four out of the six were not natives of Florence. LEONARDO was born at the Castle of Vinci, many miles from here; GALILEO was a native of Pisa, PETRARCH of Arezzo, and BOCCACCIO, a natural child, was born at Paris. Such errors are inexcusable, for they mislead all those who open the book who are not better informed, and give foreigners reason to say that it is the careless way in which everything American is done.

For the rest, as I have already said, Italy is now clothed in her richest garments of beauty. With a thousand other flowers, the grape is now in bloom, filling the land with odor. The mountains have cast their snows, and have put on a robe of vivid green, to be softened by Summer heats into purple, and blue, and lilac, and golden-brown, and every other tint which the sun can weave.

THE POET LANDOR.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR used to say that there were only two countries fit to live in—Italy and England. The old man said, as well as did, a great many foolish things; but we all understand the truth that he meant to convey in the above phrase. One of our country people might say the same, only substituting America for England. Speaking of London and his follies reminds me of an anecdote which I have never seen in any of the many reminiscences published since his death. The old poet was as strong in his passions as he was in his Latin, and a great many times his self-will exhibited itself intemperately. In the Grand Duke's time there was a law which made it necessary for foreigners residing in Florence, on taking into their service men or women servants, to publish a notice, if they wished to avoid paying debts which might be contracted in their name. Mr. LANDOR was always quarreling with his domestics, and hiring new ones without giving the notice required by law. The consequence was that bills were often sent in which he was obliged to pay. One day when an account was presented, instead of being reminded by it that he must reform his habit, and conform to the law, he lost his temper and vowed revenge upon the law-makers themselves. He took a bag filled with the great silver pieces, called *Francesconi*, the money of the time, and hurried to the tribunal, where in full court, the Judges were trying a case. Going straight to the bench he commenced pounding upon it with his bag of dollars, exclaiming, "I hear that you sell justice here—I come to buy justice! The Judges closed the court and LANDOR was put under arrest, with notice to quit the country, and his exile, I believe, continued several years. The penalty was not as severe as that imposed upon him by an English Court, for attacking the honor of a young English lady in a poetical lampoon. In that case he was punished with a mulct of $10,000, beside being scourged in a terrible manner in the leading articles of the journals of his country.

ANGELICO.

ART IN FRANCE.

The Annual Exhibition—The Official Pictures—MM. Gerome, Dore, Mazerolle, Czermak, Brown, Rousseau, Courbet, and their Works—List of American Exhibitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 12, 1868.

The Annual Fine Art Exhibition opened on the 1st of the month, and contains 4,300 numbers. As soon as the doors were opened we made a rush as usual in search of *chefs d'œuvres*. And then, with that natural perversity of human nature, which sees faults first and virtues afterward, we went about exclaiming, with the rest of mankind: *Quelles croutes! Quelles croutes!*

But after a while the eye ceased to be attracted by the hard lines of the "crusts;" charming works began to peep out here and there, and we soon arrived at the consoling conviction that after all the bad pictures were only a pretext for bringing out the good qualities of the good ones. The jury had more malice than we gave them credit for.

The present Exhibition looks much like its predecessors. The gray tone goes on spreading till the whole has gained the physiognomy of a foggy morning. If you want to find "sunny France," you need not hunt for it in the Exhibition. Do the artists adopt this tone by imitation, or by preference, or because they are afraid to trust their brush with an innovation? We see that the architects of Paris are building up the new streets with houses that nearly resemble each other, because, having found a correct style of architecture they are afraid to venture upon an innovation. But who does not know that an ugly object by breaking up a monotonous line of beauty may become by contrast a pearl of great price?

The jury of the French Exhibition refuses all the monstrously bad pictures, and places all the exceptionally good ones in a large middle square room called, therefore, the saloon of honor. The rest are arranged in a series of twenty large rooms alphabetically. But even in these alphabetical rooms the jury manages to carry out on a small scale the principle of places of honor; for the best pictures get the best places.

Let us see what it is that the jury considers worthy of the saloon of honor. In the first place the official pictures, whether good or bad, are placed here by politeness to the Government. These consist of historical scenes glorifying the Bonaparte family. This year we have the battles and the takings in Mexico—one would have supposed they had had enough of that subject; some lingering souvenirs of Magenta and Solferino, and several reviews with the Emperor NAPOLEON III. escorted on the right and left by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. They are fair pictures, and will naturally pass into the gallery of Versailles to represent the feats of the present reign. The fact is they were painted by order for that purpose, and are intended for the astonishment of future generations.

M. GEROME, whom you know best in America probably by his "Duel After the Masked Ball," and "The Death of Cæsar," continues this year his executions, of which he seems to have made a specialty. The backs of people, retreating after the deed, appear to be his strong point. Look at the feverish eagerness of the Senators to escape from the chamber after the murder of CÆSAR; see the meanness of expression he has put into the back of the man who has just killed his comrade after the quarrel at the masked ball. He gives us now the executions of our Saviour and of Marshal NEY, both of them pretexts, almost, for showing the backs of the retreating executioners.

The first of these pictures he calls in the catalogue "Jerusalem," and it has already had the privilege of provoking more discussion than any other picture of the Exhibition. At twenty paces you see the whole lower third of it occupied by sand-banks so glaring that you no longer wonder at the prevalence in that country of Egyptian opthalmia. On these glaring sand-banks you see three long, fantastic shadows, as if they fell from the very corner of the picture, representing the three sufferers on the cross—our Saviour and the good thief with heads pendant and motionless, the bad thief writhing in agony. At this distance all the rest of the picture is covered in a mist; but as you approach it you find standing out, but still dimly, the immense temple towering prodigiously above the other houses, then the square walls of the city, then the sun, three-quarters eclipsed and scarcely perceptible, notwithstanding its blood red color, and finally you see the long straggling line of soldiers, officials and citizens returning to the city after the crucifixion. Two men only, the last two of the procession, have the boldness to turn their heads and point toward the spot from whence fall the strange shadows.

The first impression of this picture is one of unmitigated ugliness. But as you begin to comprehend it, as point after point is revealed to you, the terrible realism of the thing at last takes hold of you and shakes you to the very vitals. You feel that the picture before you is true, that it is thus that the great drama took place, that you are in the presence of the living event. We have thus a modern picture, or, if you choose, a *genre* picture of the Crucifixion with the crucifixion left out.

The "Execution of Marshal Ney" is almost a political picture. His death was a crime which all parties regret, and it is better to plaster over such sore spots rather than to hold them open to public gaze. The subject of this picture is almost too poignant to permit one to think of the artist. M. GEROME was not bound, as in the Jerusalem picture, by his character of non-sacred painter to leave out the execution; the dead Marshal lying on his face is the first object that meets the eye. Before you the dead-wall of the *Closerie des Lilas*; on this wall the ragged imprint of the spent balls that did the bloody work; near by these, in vigorous, fresh writing, the words—"*Vive le roi!*" and a little further away, in characters nearly effaced by time, the obsolete words: "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The soldiers are escaping from the left-hand side of the picture—escaping is the word, for they are hurrying, bent forward, and without looking back, from a scene they loathe. They have just executed without cause the gallant soldier who "fought a hundred battles for France and never one against her!" The Captain alone is giving a furtive glance backward over his shoulder to see that the work is well done—a last movement of respect for duty. But after noting these details, the eye returns with fright to the sinister-looking wall and the dead hero on the ground; for history tells us that the terror-stricken soldiers left the body in solitude for a quarter of an hour before daring to return to it. M. GEROME has never painted in his life anything so powerful as this lifeless figure of the hero of Moscow. Its relief is startling, its realism painful. As a dramatic *mise-en-scene* it is the last word in the painter's art.

M. GUSTAVE DORE obtains the honor of the grand saloon with a large picture he calls the "Neophyte." The picture is but a pretext for the painting of the heads of a company of monks engaged in the introduction of a novice, or neophyte, into their Order. The heads are powerfully painted, and the picture will add infinitely more to the artist's reputation than did his overdrawn "Tapis-Vert" of last year. He exhibits another large picture this year called the "Siesta," which may be ranked in the artist's second or poorest style. The jury have placed it alphabetically. M. GUSTAVE DORE, a prodigious talent, works too much. He will finish, however, by creating a style of his own, even with his singularly ugly dead colors.

M. MAZEROLLE exhibits in the saloon of honor an immense oval picture entitled "The Birth of Minerva," which is ranked among the half a dozen best pictures of the Exhibition. You do not know perhaps the name of this artist in the United States, because his pictures are religious, or mythological, and find their way into churches and public galleries. The picture of this year is the best one he has produced. The figures are painted naturally in the clouds, and have for relief the strong golden light of an invisible sun. We have here many of the prominent figures of the Olympian world; Jupiter and Vulcan are particularly well painted. The grouping is excellent, the transparency of the figures perfect, and the general difficulties of the ethereal style happily accomplished.

Another picture, which by many critics is ranked number one of the whole Exhibition, is by CZERMAK, a young artist of Prague established at Paris, and already remarked by a superior work last year. The present picture is very large, with life-size figures, and represents a party of Turkish Bachi-Bouzouks ("bummers") returning from a marauding expedition into Herzegovine, with a party of young Christian girls intended for the Adrianople slave market. The moment is seized when the party is at rest on a rocky mountain terrace. The touching beauty of the young women contrasts singularly with the brutal indifference and sort of savage dignity of their captors. The picturesqueness of costume of these Oriental countries gives character and artistic effect to the scene. It would be impossible to imagine anything more real, more touching, or more accomplished, in an artistic point of view, than this rapt of the Herzegovine girls.

Mr. JOHN L. BROWN, of Bordeaux, obtains the honor of the grand saloon with a picture painted for Mr. A. T. STEWART, of New York, and entitled in the catalogue "The 18th of October, 1781, Gen. Washington meets the Duke de Lauzen, and orders the latter to make the attack on New Glocester, occupied by the dragoons of Col. Carleton the evening before the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown." At the Palace of Versailles there is a picture called "Rochambeau giving the last orders for the battle of Yorktown," with WASHINGTON in the background, and apparently a staff officer of ROCHAMBEAU. There is something of this same belittling of WASHINGTON in Mr. BROWN's picture. Gen. WASHINGTON sits quietly on his horse, presenting his side face; the Duke DE LAUZUN, on the contrary, faces the audience, and with extended arm points to a distance, as if giving WASHINGTON an order of attack. WASHINGTON is dressed in his simple Continental costume, and, but for the cocked hat, might be taken for the Chaplain of the army, instead of its General-in-Chief. The brave LAUZUN, on the contrary, wears a gay huzzar dress, and makes one think of the brilliant MURAT. With this reserve against thus making LAUZUN the striking figure of the picture, and apparently the commander of the other, we can testify to the general merits of the painting. The artist has realized the exact idea of WASHINGTON we derive from history, and as a portrait of WASHINGTON alone is a valuable contribution to any art gallery.

In the *salon d'honneur* we have a superior picture by THEODORE ROUSSEAU, one of the best of living artists in his line, called "Summer Flowers;" a "Desert of Sahara," by GUILLAUMET, in which, for the first time, we have seen represented in a comprehensible way the infinity, the simplicity, and also the grandeur of the desert, in which, for the first time, we have seen the whole of the arid, burning plain crowded into the narrow compass of a picture frame; and lastly a "Charge of Polish Lancers" through the streets of a village, by DIDIER, a most remarkable composition for the lovers of the terrible in war.

Neither of M. COURBET's pictures obtained admission to the place of honor this year, and in general they are unmercifully criticised. One is a small landscape, very feeble for COURBET, the other a beggar begging of a beggar. This, on the contrary, is too strong, or in other words, too realist, and is not even well drawn. The lines are hard, and the picture too disagreeable to find decent house-room. But he will make people discuss him, and that is probably after all what he is after.

CABANEL this year gives us nothing but portraits; MOREAU seems to have run himself out on sphynxes and gives us nothing; CHAPLIN has a clever portrait; BIN gives us a colossal "Birth of Eve," an excellent composition; RIBOT, the "Oyster and the Lawyers," a work inferior to his former efforts, and MARCHAL, tow portraits, "Virtue" and "Vice," which have not satisfied the critics.

The following is the list of American exhibitors in this Exhibition, with the names of their works:

WM. A. BABCOCK, Boston, two pictures—"Fish and Vegetables," and an Interior.

HENRY BACON, Boston, two pictures—"A First Visit," and "Poachers in Winter Time."

FREDERICK A. BRIDGMAN, United States, one picture—"Brittany Games."

J. FOXCROFT COLE, Boston, two pictures—"Landscape in Belgium," with animals; "Sheep on the Borders of Lake Michigan."

Miss ELIZABETH JANE GARDNER, New-Hampshire, two pictures—"The Three Friends," and "Still Nature."

Miss E. J. HALDEMAN, United States, "A Peasant."

WM. S. HASELTINE, New-York, two pictures—"Environs of Genoa," and "Capri."

HOWARD HELMICK, Ohio, two pictures—"L'Accouchée" and "Confidence."

LOUIS TIFFANY, New-York, one picture—"Still Life."

JOHN S. LEWIS, Burlington, one picture—"La Pêche Perdue."

EDWARD H. MAY, New-York, two pictures—"Ophelia" and "The Reader."

MILNE RAMSAY, Philadelphia, one picture—"Beer and Tobacco," (still life.)

RICHARD STAIGG, Boston, two portraits.

MARY STEVENSON, Pennsylvania, one picture—"The Mandoline."

JOHN WARE, Boston, two pictures—"A Court at Mariotte" and "The Seaside at Villerville."

THOMAS B. WELCH, Charleston, S. C.—portraits of Gens. ROBERT E. LEE and "Stonewall" JACKSON.

MALAKOFF.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Democratic Presidential Nominations—Gossip Respecting the Candidates.

From the Boston Post.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 3, 1868.

As the time approaches for holding the Democratic National Convention, political circles grow more animated with speculation, and the chances of the several prospective candidates are actively canvassed. Five names are now on everybody's tongue as likely to be presented to the Convention, and the probability of this or that one of the five being the favorite, constitutes the staple topic where politicians and newspaper men come together and discuss the situation. The five names most conspicuous for the candidacy are PENDLETON, HANCOCK, HENDRICKS, SEYMOUR and CHASE. One of the five is pretty certain to get the nomination, and the question that each man asks his neighbor is, which one shall it be?

MR. PENDLETON'S PROSPECTS.

Masonic Hall, the present headquarters of the Democracy, has already been secured by the friends of Mr. PENDLETON, for such meetings as they may deem it expedient to hold before the Convention assembles. It is still very doubtful whether Mr. PENDLETON will get the nomination, but it is beyond question that his prospects are better at the present time than they were a month ago. His position on the financial question was the main cause of opposition to him among what may be called the progressive Democrats of the Eastern and Middle States, but the representations of his friends that he is not so wedded to his theory about greenbacks as to make its acceptance by the party a *sine qua non*, have considerably modified the objections of those Democrats who do not believe in agitating the subject at present. Mr. PENDLETON will certainly come before the Convention strongly backed by the West and probably by Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, but I have good authority for saying that he will waive his claims if convinced that another man would command more general support in the States likely to choose Democratic electors. I may also say, and trust to the events of next month to verify the statement, that the Western delegates will not insist on the nomination of Mr. PENDLETON if they find that by so doing they would cause any division in the Democratic ranks. They desire to make the contest a national one, not in any respect sectional, and though strongly attached to their favorite, they will not force him on the Convention if persuaded that some other man would be more available.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR's name will undoubtedly be presented, but probably only for a complimentary vote. The New-York delegation will stand by him until it becomes certain that another will be nominated, though it is well known that he has no desire to be a candidate. Whether nominated or not—and the latter is most likely—Gov. SEYMOUR will enter the canvass as a speaker, and do all in his power for the ticket. With the highest regard for Gov. SEYMOUR as a gentleman, a true Democrat and a profound statesman, I must say that his nomination, under present circumstances, would not be advantageous to the party, simply because he lacks certain elements which are essential in a canvass so spirited as the one now approaching.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

If the delegates could be got to unite on General HANCOCK, who, next to Gov. SEYMOUR, is the favorite of leading local Democrats, his name would be a passport to a large class of voters who are undecided as to how they shall exercise their suffrage—namely, the soldiers who fought for the Union and not for the negro. Many intelligent Democrats believe that HANCOCK and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS would be as strong a ticket as could be presented. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, whose name is urged by some, would not do so well as his son, for this reason: Among Irish-born citizens and Irish Americans there is an impression that Mr. ADAMS acted an unfriendly part towards the Fenians arrested in England and Ireland, and on this account many would withhold their votes from a ticket on which his name appeared. This is no surmise—I know it to be a fact. HANCOCK and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS would be a pretty strong ticket, but HANCOCK and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS would not do at all.

HENDRICKS AND HOFFMAN.

In the event of Mr. PENDLETON being dropped, it is not unlikely that Senator HENDRICKS will take his his place in the favor of Western delegates. HENDRICKS, it is believed, would be as strong in the West as PENDLETON, and he would certainly run as well in the Middle States as any man yet named. His abilities as a statesman are unquestioned, and there is nothing in his record, either during or since the war, that would challenge objection from any Democrat in the country. A large number of Democrats would prefer HENDRICKS, on the ground of availability, and these believe that the ticket would gain much strength from the nomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN for the second place. HOFFMAN'S name would undoubtedly strengthen the ticket in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Connecticut, the only States in this section which can be confidently counted on by the Democracy, and it would certainly prove highly acceptable to the powerful German element in the West. There are few abler men of his years in the country than Mayor HOFFMAN; there is not one of higher personal character; and if availability were the main consideration, it is doubtful if a less objectionable candidate for Vice-President could be found.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

The movement to make Chief Justice CHASE the candidate of the Democracy is still actively pushed forward, but so far as I can learn it has not yet won over any prominent Democrat in New-York City, though some influential men in the interior are said to have attached themselves to it. The men who favor CHASE say he is not likely to come in conflict with any principle in the Democratic Platform—in fact, that he is a good Democrat himself, although his public life has been passed in the ranks of the opposition. One thing, however, is certain, that CHASE is not opposed to the spirit of the Reconstruction acts, that he is in favor of negro suffrage, and that he would not stand upon such a straight-out greenback platform as Western men seem intent on demanding. However, so many strange things have lately happened in politics, that but little surprise would be felt, even at the nomination of CHASE by the Democratic Convention, though measured by present indications, his selection appears to be the very height of improbability.

Political Movements at the Capital—The Democratic Candidate.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6.

The current is setting in very strong in favor of SALMON P. CHASE as the Democratic candidate for President. He is looked upon by the sharpest and most experienced politicians as in all respects its most available man. He is known to be the first choice of President JOHNSON after himself. Of course, if CHASE is nominated by the Democrats, JOHNSON will wield all the power of the Administration to elect him. Long before the impeachment was inaugurated JOHNSON openly expressed preference for CHASE as a candidate for the Presidency, and the conduct of the Chief Justice at the trial has given him a strong hold on the President's gratitude. Keen Democratic politicians are not slow to see the immense advantage of having a candidate who has claims on the Administration; hence this is one of the chief arguments urged in favor of CHASE by those Democrats who want him nominated.

JOHNSON despises PENDLETON, and would not exert himself to help to elect him, even if nominated. He likes HANCOCK, but he does not believe the General could combine in himself the same element of strength as CHASE. HANCOCK is seldom mentioned now by the wire-pullers and pipe-layers in connection with the nomination.

Mr. CHASE himself is not idle, nor are his personal friends, who have acted with him in the Republican Party. Upon many of them he has strong personal claims, and they will not hesitate to follow where he consents to lead. If Chief Justice CHASE accepts the nomination of the Democratic Convention it will be upon such a platform as hosts of his adherents, now in the Republican Party, can support. For the sake of gathering strength, the Democratic leaders will not hesitate to such a platform to stand upon. Their great object is to beat GRANT and get a majority in the next House of Representatives. In attaining it they will not be scrupulous about the means to be used to obtain it.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 5.

The refusal of the State Convention of Maryland to instruct her delegates to the New-York nominating Convention affords great satisfaction to the National Democrats here, who appear determined to sink all personal preferences in the choice of a candidate for the Presidency. So far as personal preferences have been expressed, they have been very decidedly in favor of Mr. PENDLETON. Senator HENDRICKS has been looming up during the past few days, but a very general opinion prevails that HANCOCK will be the nominee on the third ballot. Mr. PENDLETON has written a letter to a friend saying that the moment any other candidate gets a single vote more than himself his name must be withdrawn.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, in commending the action of "the intelligent and respectable portion" of the colored men of Rankin in indorsing the nomination of a Conservative candidate for State Senator, makes the important distinction that the movement has been brought about by "the wise forecast of the white people, who have taken care, diligently and patiently, kindly and forbearingly, to counsel them, *and to counsel with them*, in reference to public affairs in which both races are interested." Generally the Southern Conservative papers are prone to counsel to the negroes; few suggest counseling with them.

The Danville (Va.) *Register* is unable to see wherein CHASE is better than GRANT. It says that if the Democracy are going to abandon the high ground which they have held that this is a white man's Government, change their policy and try to take the wind out of the Republican sails, for the sole purpose of getting into harbor first and securing the prizes, then there is an end of all difference, and the whole thing dwindles down into a contest for place and power. The Democratic Party will be absorbed in other and new political organizations, and never raise the old standard again.

The Alexandria (Va.) State *Journal* says that every voter in the broad land, who is not a lunatic on the State Right question, or still bedeviled by "the lost cause," will read in Gen. GRANT's letter of acceptance a surcease of the bitterness, the unrest and trouble with which the President has afflicted the South; and it thinks that, if wise, they will vote for the magnanimous victor of Appomattox Court-House, and trust him on his promise of assured peace and prosperity.

The Augusta (Ga.) *National Republican* boasts that although the Republican Party in that State is but twelve months old, it has excited more interest, encountered more abuse, and achieved a greater victory than any party has ever done in the history of the State. And in defining the objects and aims of the party it says, among other things, that it proposes to give every one a fair start in the race of life, and let each one succeed or fail according to his merits, the people themselves being the judges.

Hon. P. PHILLIPS, who once represented the Mobile District in Congress, writes to Alabama urging that delegates be sent to the New-York Convention from every Southern State, and at the same time says that the South cannot afford to adopt a man as the Democratic candidate because of his past friendliness, or to reject one because of his past hostility. The South, he says, has now to play at a game in which it would be fatal to lose a trick.

The Wilmington *Journal* stands ready to indorse the action of the Democratic National Convention on the financial questions, whether it be to pay the debt in gold or in greenbacks, or to repudiate it *in toto*. Give the South what it demands in other respects, and it cares not for mere plans of financial policy.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., Ingraham and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Non-Enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Ingalls, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1071—Gerkin vs. Dinsmore, Pres., &c.
736—Mathews, at. el. vs. McCoy et al.
800—Pollak v. Steyser et. al.
1569—Rowan vs. Green et. al.
1794—Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. The Star Fire Ins. Co.
1042—Neptune Steamship Co. vs. Savage et. al.
420—Am. Spiral Spring Butt Hinge Co. vs. Perrin.
1027—Dow vs. Miller et. al.
1152½—Robinson vs Strauss
Nos.
958—Pennings vs. Wrecking Co. of City of N. Y.
1165—Blumenthal et. al. vs. Cohen.
944—Bell et. al. vs. Waterbury et. al.
1668—Dewit vs. Frost.
3890—Parmlee vs. Beebe et. al.
3892—Same vs. same.
4906—Mayer vs. Mayer.
5091—Leland vs. Ochoa.
662—Chapman vs. Briggs.
886—Smith vs. Deyo.
762—Kertland vs. Northrop et. al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
31—People vs. Abbe.
36—Douglas vs. Bigelow et al.
Nos.
54—N. J. R. R. and T. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
110—Aspinwall vs. Moore et al.
126—Fried vs. Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
130—Goodwin vs. Sharkey.
131—Same vs. Same.
133—Murphy vs. Duncan.
134—Conner vs. Mukiee et al.
135—Henning et al. vs. At. Ins. Co. of St. Louis.
136—Thompson vs. Bogert et al.
137—Fowler vs. Auferman.
Nos.
138—Keeler, Assignee, vs. Keeler.
139—Webb vs. Buckelew.
140—Von Berg vs. Finch et al.
141—Beamish, Receiver, vs. Woodbridge.
142—Muller vs. Haller et al.
143—Baxter et al. vs. Hall et al.
144—Redmond vs. Hatch et al.
145—Johnson vs. Altmeyer et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Call of calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
67—Bailey, Rec'r, vs. Reed.
89—Bottom vs. Dodd.
91—Foley, &c., vs. McDonald et al.
109—Brockway vs. McCarthy.
137—Doherty vs. Egan.
159—McDevitt vs. Johnson et al.
163—Roberts et al. vs. Rhinelander et al.
164—People ex rel. Wood vs. Birdsall.
Nos.
168—Allsberg et al. vs. Heckman.
194—In re. Guilliaume vs. Rec'r Columbian Ins. Co.
214—Mack vs. Brennan et al.
215—Hatch vs. Same
220—Anderson et al. vs. Miller, &c.
221—Hunt et al. vs. Lacombe.

Call No. 238—Sansner, Jr., vs. Fitch et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J. Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3808—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3927—Davis vs. Hughes.
3911—McNevin vs. Intagliotype and Graphotype Eng. Co.
3943—Lembke, by guardian, vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.
3690—Solomon, by guardian, vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. Company.
3875—Sieberg vs. Millen.
3917—Knap vs. Levi.
Nos.
3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes, ex'r, &c.
3981—Bouton vs. Elmer.
3967—Hammond vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. Company.
3985—Landgraff, Assignee, &c., vs. McDonald et al.
3693—Colt vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Company.
3987—Hughes R. Pet. Co. vs. Smith.
3989—Hind vs. Hamett.
3991—Linn vs. Hickey.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
4164—Friedlander vs. Strab.
3890—Anderman vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.
1492—Berdell vs. McIlvane et al.
3826—Swinnerton et al. vs. Columbian Ins. Co.
3880—N. McCormack et al. vs. Lees.
3892—Cazimajon vs. Sibley.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.
Nos.
3268—Krug et al. vs. Schneider.
3250—Hagan vs. Aaron et al.
1438—Konitzky et al. vs. Meyer.
1556—Meison vs. Hope.
3976—Eastman vs. the Mayor, &c.
3960—Bauer vs. Althause, &c.
2135—Gardner vs. Stewart.
4146—Thurber vs. Manhattan Engraving Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
971—Macklin vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
1089—Yuquaze et al. vs. Solomon et al.
595—Dart vs. Walker.
1040—Lathrop vs. Palmenburg.
789—Pierce, &c., vs. Poole.
1232—Misch vs. Ebert.
1306—Brady vs. Butterly et al.
1212—Lewis et al. vs. Jacobson.
1213—August et al. vs. Jacobson.
817—Quinn, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1266—Crosby, Exr. &c., vs. Brewster, &c.
1167—Leguen vs. Gentil et al
868—Hellman vs. Broadway Ins. Co.
2135—Radway et al. vs. Briggs et al.
1202—Jonns vs. Morgan.
1897—Pettingill vs. Weston.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
708—Hart vs. Hart.
1902—Buskine vs. Silbisteine
888—Hill vs. Reed.
1262—Hopkins vs. Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
1267—Hopkins vs. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
1268—Clark vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
Nos.
32—Soule vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1304—Chambers vs. Cannon.
1101—Mooney vs. O'Donnell.
323—Hadden, &c., vs. Meyer, &c.
557—Upton vs. Bedlen.
966—Compaigniac et al. vs. Northrup.
343—Page vs. Colby.
717—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burrows, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1539—Brod vs. Gutt.
1515—Gillespie vs. Spratt.
1461—Lichenstadter vs. Engel.
1411—Mackintosh vs. Sclessinger.
1424—Bredenburgh vs. Matthias.
——Archer vs. Harrison.
1467—Oppenheimer vs. Goldsmith.
1541—Kaiser vs. Lippman.
1542—Dillon vs. Byrnes.
1543—Godfrey vs. Walther.
1544—Lester vs. Fletcher.
1546—O'Donnell vs. Shipman.
1546—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
1547—Jacob vs. Welp.
1548—Kinner vs. Seigel.
Nos.
1549—Collins vs. Hammond.
1550—The M. Quarry Co. vs. Gayte.
1551—Ottenett vs. De Pol.
1552—Tallman vs. Rosa.
1553—Larkin vs. Valentine.
1554—Lane vs. Schlesinger.
1556—Lane vs. Schlesinger.
1538—Watson vs. Dempsey.
1555—Schmittler vs. Schrinckler.
1557—Gomez vs. Cent. Am. Trans. Co.
1557½—Mahon vs. Powers.
1558—Waters vs. Myers.
1559—Ten Eyck vs. the M. I. Co.
1560—Dunn vs. Johnson.
1561—Bigelow vs. Rielley.
1562—Frank vs. Blackstone.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

A FLOATING DISTILLERY.

Five men, named, respectively, Wm. Skipworth, Thos. McLean, Daniel Costigan, Peter Cunningham and Patrick Fogarty, were arrested and taken before Commissioner OSBORN, charged with having defrauded the United States Government.

The arrests were effected by Deputy Collector Monheimer, of the Eighth District, who swore that he found the prisoners on board the barge *Franklin*, (lying at the Weehawken Pier, in the North River,) in the hold of which was a whisky distilling apparatus in full operation. Several tubs containing mash, a large quantity of molasses and two barrels of whisky were also found on board.

An examination will be held on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock in the morning, until which time the accused were released under bail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 6, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	108¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	112⅞
5,000	do	112⅞
80,000	do	112⅞
20,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 ... s3	113⅛
25,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110¼
5,000	do ... o	110¾
34,500	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65	110¾
5,000	do ... s3	110⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, R.	105⅞
500	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	106⅛
60,000	do	106⅛
2,600	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser...sm'll	109¼
1,000	do ...3d ser	108⅝
30,000	Tenn. 6s. new	72¼
10,000	do ...2d call	72¼
20,000	do	72½
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s...x-c	73¼
2,000	Vir. St. 6's...x-c	57¼
7,000	do	58
8,000	do	58¼
11,500	Vir. 6s, New	57½
11,000	N. Car 6s....x c	69¼
12,000	do	69¼
30,000	do	69½
4,000	do	66¾
26,000	N. Car. State 6s. new	68
22,000	Missouri 6s	93¼
1,000	do	93⅛
1,000	Ga. St. 7s. 2d call	98¼
3,000	do	96½
2,000	Erie 3d M	96¾
5,000	Erie 4th M	91½
2,000	Gt. W. 2d M	78¼
6,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	89½
15,000	Gr. R. 1st M	80
9,000	do	80½
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d m.	99
5,000	T., Peoria & W. 1st West. Div	79
25,000	O. & Miss. C. B.	89
13	Bank of Commerce	120
50	Park Bank	135
300	Quicksilver..2d call	26¾
200	Canton Co	51
140	West. U. Tel	38¾
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	114
100	Mar. Pref	9
50	Pacific Mail	97¾
12	do	97¾
100	Bos. Water P	21¾
500	do	22
100	do	21¾
35	Mer. U. Ex	28¾
20	do	28½
300	N. Y. Cen	133⅞
1000	do	134
1600	Erie R	69¾
100	Reading R	94¼
400	do	94¾
50	Mich. Cen	120
10	M. S. & N. I	90
100	do	90¼
1200	Ill. Central R	154
200	Cleve. & Pitts	87¾
300	C. & N. W. R	68¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	81¾
700	do	81⅝
300	Clev. & Tol	109¼
200	do	109⅜
200	do	108¾
300	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	107
1000	Chic. & R.I.	103⅛
500	do	103⅜
250	do	103½
200	P., F. W. & C	112½
700	do	112⅝
100	do ...b3	112⅞
150	H. & St. J. R	84
100	H. & St. J. Pf	89
100	Chic. & G. East. R.	37¾
100	Rens. & Sar. R	90
100	do	90½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108¾
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 ... s3	112⅞
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110½
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	110¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '67	113¼
51,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	106⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

40	Am. Ex. Co	53¾
50	Adams Ex	57¼
200	Quick. Min	26¾
100	do ...b10	26¾
200	do ...c	26¾
100	West. U. Tel	38¼
300	N. Y. Cen. R	133¾
1100	do	133¾
800	do	133⅞
100	do ...b15	133¾
1200	do	133¾
200	do ...b3	133¾
200	do ...c	133½
600	Erie R	69¾
100	Erie R. P	75¾
100	Hud. R. R.	142
100	Tol., W. & W	50¾
100	Mil. & St. P	66¾
500	P. F. W. & C	112⅝
200	do	112½
100	do ...b10	112⅞
500	Ohio & Miss. R	30¾
100	Ill. Cen. R	154
300	Mich. S. & N. I	90¼
1200	do	90⅛
200	do ...c	90¼
200	do ...b30	90¾
100	do ...b3	90¼
200	Clev. & Tol	109⅛
600	do	109¼
600	Chi. R. I. & P	103⅜
500	do	103⅝
1100	do	103½
300	do	103⅝
200	do ...c	103⅜
200	do ...s5	103⅜
200	Ohi. & N. W	69
100	do	69
200	do	68¾
800	Chi. & N. W. Pf	81¾
300	do	81½
100	do	81¾
200	do ...b3	81¾
600	Boston W. P	21¾
100	do	21⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

2	Amer. Ex	53¾
20	do	53¾
100	Adams Ex	57¼
100	Quick. Min	26¾
100	Pacific Mail	97¾
100	W. U. Tel	38⅜
600	N. Y. Cen	134
600	Erie R	70¼
100	Reading R	94¾
100	Hud. Riv. R	141¾
20	B. & B. Asso'tion.	114
100	Tol., W. & W	50¾
300	P., Ft. W. & C	111¾
200	M. S. & N. I	90
200	do	89¾
200	do ...b30	90
100	do ...c	89¾
200	Ohio & Miss. R	30¾
5	Ill. Cen	155
400	Clev. & Pitts	88
100	Mariposa Prf	9
100	Clev. & Tol	109¼
700	do	109⅜
200	do	109
200	Chi. R. I. & P	102⅞
400	do	102¾
100	do	102⅞
800	do	103
500	Chi. & N. W	68¾
200	Chic. & N.W.Pf	80¾
800	do	80¾
400	do	80⅝
100	Boston W. P	22¼

MONDAY, June 8—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 6, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$5,614,877
Decrease in Specie	3,532,557
Increase in other Legal Tenders	3,188,275
Increase in Deposits	4,342,691
Increase in Circulation	42,553

	June 8, 1867.	June 6, 1868.	May 30, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital..	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital.	$82,520,200	$83,420,200	$83,420,200
Loans	250,477,298	273,792,367	268,177,490
Gold and Gold Notes	15,699,088	14,328,531	17,861,088
Other L. Tend'r	55,9[illegible]3,107	68,822,028	65,633,753
Deposits	184,730,335	209,089,655	204,746,964
Circulation	33,719,088	34,188,159	34,145,606
In Sub-Tres'y..	134,112,919	94,188,511	94,677,938

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	May 30.	June 6.	June 8, 1867.
On deposits	$204,746,964	$209,089,655	$184,730,335
Circulation	34,145,606	34,188,159	33,719,088
Total	$238,892,570	$243,277,814	$218,449,423
25 ℘ cent. would be	$59,748,142	$60,819,453	$54,612,356
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	83,494,841	83,150,559	71,622,145
Excess	$23,746,699	$22,331,107	$17,009,789

From the present return of the City Banks it appears that the Currency Deposits have *increased* $7,875,248, and the Specie Deposits *decreased* $3,532,557; leaving the general line $4,342,691 higher than on last Monday. The gain in Greenbacks is $3,188,275, and the present excess of all Legal Tender over the required 25 ℘ cent. of cash liabilities, is $22,331,107. The Banks have added over five and a half millions to their Loans, the present aggregate of which is twenty-three millions higher than at the corresponding date in 1867, and twenty-four millions higher than for the first week in June, 1866. The new loans have been made at moderate rates of interest, say from 4 to 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, according to the class of securities loaned upon, and in some instances, no doubt, made by the purchase of U. S. Gold bearing 5-20s, carrying 6 ℘ cent. interest in Gold ℘ annum, and yielding at the present value of the Bonds and the premium on the Gold received for interest, about 7½ ℘ cent. a year in Currency. The outside lenders of Money during the week accepted from 3 to 5 ℘ cent. on call, according to the terms that they could make with the borrowers and the class of collateral offered. The facts that the Public Funds of the United States are the favorite with all lenders, at Bank and in the street, and that the Treasury is so near the end of its funding process, caused an unusually heavy business in 5-20s and 10-40s, both on speculation and for investment, and established a further advance in prices. This continued rise in United States Stocks, with the cheapness of Money, the prosperity of most of the Railways, East and West, and the restoration of credit to the Border States, directed increased attention to, caused an active market for the Railway mortgages and the comparatively low-priced Bonds of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri, and higher bidding for the Bonds of New-York, Ohio, Michigan, &c. In regard to the Railway mortgages, it is not overlooked that in such instances as the Northwest, Rock Island, St. Paul, Pittsburg, Toledo, &c., (as always in New-York Central,) the Share Capitals are now so large and well established as a security behind the Bonds, in addition to the mortgages upon the Roads, that the prompt payment of interest under all conditions of traffic, as well through indifferent crop years as in good, is beyond reasonable doubt or contingency. The State finances of Missouri have been placed on a footing of wealth and security which entitle her Bonds to the rank of Ohio's, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. The finances of Tennessee, by the recent extra tax law and the established ability of about two-thirds of the Railways of the State to meet their interest promptly, are also gradually improving, and after the July Dividend upon the State Debt, (which we understand has been arranged to be paid promptly at the Fourth National Bank,) they will be, it is hoped, entirely self sustaining. The Financial Agent of the State, now in New-York, has been offered all-sufficient temporary assistance to bridge over any deficiency which may occur from the noncollection of the new taxes or the defaults of some of the Railroad Companies, to meet his July interest. And although this may not exceed a few hundred thousand dollars, he has it in contemplation, under recent authority from the Legislature and the instructions of the Governor and State Treasurer, in order to repay such advances and to leave a working balance in the Fourth National Bank, to make a Revenue Loan for $500,000 or $600,000, having at least five years to run, and at a rate of interest in Gold or Currency which will render the new bond a desirable investment at par.

The general trade of the week past was moderate as usual at this season of the year in the line of Dry Goods. In General Merchandise a good business continues, especially in the staple foreign articles—of Sugars, Teas, Coffee, &c., upon which the Customs payments for the week were large. In Domestic Produce the Canal receipts are improving, and the Export movement about the same as last year. The Specie Export keeps up on a heavy scale, chiefly in settlement of credits against East and West India Merchandise and to defray the expenses of American travelers abroad. The remittances for the Foreign Dry Goods interest are also probably ahead of this time last year, owing to the larger preparations for the Fall Trade, the prospects for which look encouraging. The price of Gold does not advance on the Export movement for the reason that there is no lack of supply for all commercial purposes and no want of confidence in the Currency, the political situation or the stability of the Public Credit to authorize excessive speculation for a contingent rise in Gold. The consequence is a very dull Gold Room and a disposition among some of its members to abandon the business for more active scenes of speculation.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,259,340, against the total entries of $4,225,685 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,225,685, against $2,437,899 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $3,575,594, against $2,261,821 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,122,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,804 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 9,054.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to May 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,280	March	$25,213,338
August	23,732,000	April	21,397,805
September	20,681,540	May 2	5,395,815
October	18,075,687	May 9	4,216,906
November	15,689,686	May 16	5,773,251
December	13,112,564	May 23	3,469,371
January	15,281,997	May 30	6,820,170
February	20,402,482	June 6	4,259,340
Total since July 1			$226,552,804
Against same time 1867			255,633,707
Decrease since July 1			$29,080,903

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to May 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	March	13,563,450
August	12,857,353	April	14,739,210
September	12,002,449	May 6	3,188,020
October	17,481,231	May 13	3,434,538
November	20,675,515	May 20	4,035,781
December	14,057,986	May 27	3,657,521
January	14,448,327	June 3	2,692,824
February	$14,021,585		
Total since July 1			$164,974,645
Against same time 1867			167,500,950
Decrease since July 1			$2,576,305
Gold, June 6, 1868			139⅜ ℘ cent.
Gold, June 8, 1867			136¾ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	March	$3,694,912
August	1,714,596	April	6,195,179
September	2,201,959	May 2	1,929,728
October	1,182,081	May 9	3,686,394
November	1,733,261	May 16	3,150,457
December	6,854,548	May 23	3,947,637
January	7,349,820	May 30	4,211,723
February	4,203,829	June 6	3,575,594
Total since July 1			$69,051,560
Against same time 1867			36,884,510
Increase since July 1			$32,167,050

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	January	3,071,619
August	3,983,680	February	$4,132,576
September	2,615,950	March	3,196,196
October	1,847,105	April	3,797,432
November	1,036,058	May	4,302,666
December	2,186,922	June 5	1,001,920
Total since July 1			$33,843,804
Against same time 1867			36,641,590
Decrease since July 1			$2,797,786

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	821,066
September	11,567,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,988	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,264	December	1,438,753
January	7,204,590	January	16,046,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,680,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June 6	2,122,000	June 6	667,000
Total	$107,445,794	Total	$72,372,637
To date, 1867	116,732,903	To date, 1867	53,570,310

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		June 8, '67.
American Gold Coin	139⅝@140⅛@139⅜	136¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝@112⅛@112⅜	109⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	112⅝@114@113⅞	108⅝
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	109⅝@109@109⅝	106⅞
U. S. 5 ℘ cents. 10-40s	105⅛@106⅛@106	99⅝
New-York Central	133⅝@136⅞@131⅝@134	101⅜
Erie	69⅞@68⅝@@70⅜@69⅝	67⅛
Rock Island	97⅛@103	88⅞
Michigan Southern	88⅜@90	68⅞
Hudson River	142@141⅜	102⅞
Northwestern	66⅝@68⅛	34⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	115⅝@117@109@111⅞	96⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88⅛@87⅝	75⅞
Reading	95@94⅜	105⅝
Northwestern Preferred	79⅝@82⅜@80⅛	58⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝@30⅛	25⅞
Pacific Mail	95⅛@98@97⅛	14
Western Union Telegraph	38⅛@38⅛	44⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛@78⅝	55⅞
St. Paul Common	63⅛@66	34⅞

The Old and Open Boards of the Stock Exchange and their Joint Committee on the Long Room and the Gold Exchange have all resolved to make Saturday a half holiday through the Summer months. The Boards closed at 1 o'clock P. M., the Gold Exchange at 2 P. M. and the Long Room at 3:30 P. M. Our quotations on Saturday will hereafter be conformed to this regulation, as the Brokers of the Open Board are prohibited, under penalty of suspension, from doing business after 3:30 P. M. on the Street. The Government Stock Room of the Stock Exchange, for dealings in the Public Funds of the United States, has been removed to the second floor of the Exchange Building, (late Mining Board quarters,) and the price of new membership raised to $500. The increased business in this department of the Stock Exchange has rendered larger accommodations, in the way of room, absolutely necessary, besides adding to the value of membership. All the members of the Old Board are admitted free, in person or by attorney, as heretofore.

The sales of Gold were 139⅝@139⅛@139⅜@139⅜ ℘ cent.; about ⅛@⅜ below the sales of Friday. The Export by the day's steamers was $950,403, making for the whole week $3,575,594. The Treasury Office received for Customs, in Gold, during the week $2,122,000, and paid out on Gold Interest $667,000. The Banks lose on their Specie averages of the week $3,532,557, and gain $3,188,275 in Greenbacks. They add $5,614,877 to their Loans and Discounts, and the general line of Deposits is $4,342,691 higher than last week.

On the Stock Exchange the business in the Public Funds showed less dullness than on Friday, and a fraction higher for 5-20s of 1862, other descriptions being fully supported, except 7.30s, the bids on which were not higher than 109⅝, and interest. The State Bonds were firmer on Virginias, and the demand for Tennessees and North Carolinas quite active at 72½@⅜ ℘ cent, and 69½ ℘ cent., respectively. The Railway Bonds were also in free demand; the Rock Island First Consolidated Mortgage advanced 2 ℘ cent., 97½ being bid, and the Northwestern Convertibles to 94 ℘ cent. There was a demand for Chicago and Great Eastern First Bonds at 80, ex-coupons, and Ohio and Mississippi Consolidated at 89 ℘ cent.

The Railway market was generally buoyant and especially strong on Rock Island, which sold at one time up to 103⅜ ℘ cent.; Fort Wayne was 1@1½ ℘ cent. higher than on Friday; Toledo, 1@1½ up, and New York Central active in demand and strong in price. The miscellaneous list attracted very little attention. Pacific Mail was held firm at about 97@97½ ℘ cent.

At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made on the street, as compared with Friday night, the Railway market closing firm:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	106	106	Virginia 6s	58	58⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅛	112⅛	Missouri	93⅜	93⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	113⅝	113⅝	Northwest	68⅝	68⅛
N. Y. Central	133	134	N. West Pref.	81⅜	80⅞
Erie	69⅞	69⅛	Rock Island	102⅜	103
Hudson	141⅝	141⅝	Fort Wayne	111⅞	111⅞
Reading	94⅝	94⅝	W. U. Telegraph	38⅛	38⅝
Mich. Southern	89⅜	90	M'chants' Union	28⅛	28⅞
Ohio and Miss	30⅞	30⅞	St. Paul Pref.	78⅝	78⅞
Pittsburgh	87⅝	87⅞	St. Paul Com.	66	66
Toledo	108⅝	109⅛	Pacific Mail	97⅛	97¼
Wabash	50⅝	50⅛	American Gold	139⅝	139⅝
Tenn 6s, new	72⅝	72⅝	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℘ cent. reg. '81 ex-d.	111⅛	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	113
500 & 1,000, 1881	116⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅛	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅛	10-40 reg.	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	109	7 3-10 2d series	109⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅛	7 3-10 3d series	109⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan	110⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	110⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	102	Illinois war loan	101
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	73⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	72⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	102	Virginia 6s, ex c	58⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	103	Virginia 6s, new bds	57⅛
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1876	102	Georgia 6s	82
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	99	Georgia 7s, new bonds	96⅛
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	95	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	69⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	N. C. 6s, new bonds	67⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	100	Missouri 6s	93
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Louisiana 6s	56
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	California 7s	115
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	California 7s, large b.	130
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Rhode Island 6s	101⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	American Exchange	120
Merchants'	122	Chatham	150
Mechanics'	130	Bank of the Republic	120
Union	119	Metropolitan	137
America	145	Market	115
North River	113	Nassau	105
Tradesmen's	130	Corn Exchange	129½
Fulton	155	Continental	105
National	112	St. Nicholas	108
Merchants' Exch'ge	116	Park	154
Seventh Ward	115	Manuf's & Merchants	103½
State of New-York	116	Central National	109
Commerce	129½	Fourth National	108½
Mechanics' B'k Ass	120	Ninth National	110½
Ocean	108	Tenth National	105½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
Erie 1st M., Ex	103	Gal. & Chi. Ex	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	96½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	88½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 7s	97½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	93	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	106½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	98½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½
Harlem 1st M.	100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	106
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80½	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97	Chi. & Alton Inc.	94
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	94	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Han. & St. Jo. L'd G'ts	101	Ohio & Miss. Con.	95
Lack. & West'n bds	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97½	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	93
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	101	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	80

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,995,781 40; payments, $1,643,725 61; balance, $94,188,511 89. The receipts include for Customs, $220,000; for Gold Notes, $84,000.

The National Bank of Commerce in New-York on Friday elected Mr. ROBERT LENNOX KENNEDY, President, in place of Mr. CHARLES H. RUSSELL, resigned. For two years past Mr. KENNEDY was the Vice-President of the Bank.

Messrs A. G. CRANE & Co. advertise, on another page, the 7 ℘ cent. Bonds of Elizabeth City, New Jersey, as on private sale, secured by ample taxables, and the whole debt of the City only $150,000.

Annual Meeting of Northwest Company.

From the Chicago Tribune, June 5.

The ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon, in the building at the corner of Clark and Lake streets, for the election of a Board of Directors, PERRY H. SMITH in the chair.

The presiding officer read the following letter from WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President of the Company:

LETTER OF MR. OGDEN.

To the Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, assembled at their annual meeting for the election of Directors, at Chicago:

The time has happily arrived when the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, after long years of faithful effort on the part of those hitherto connected with its creation, organization, development and administration, has emerged from its earlier condition of poverty and embarrassment, which for want of means and equipment, and lack of power and ability properly to do and control its ever increasing business, limited for a time its usefulness to the country, and disabled it from making adequate returns to its stockholders, until, at length, chiefly through its own earnings and the wise and necessary application of them, it has, from very insignificant beginnings and after many trials, become one of the broadest and firmest foundations, and most favorably situated and connected railway institutions of the country; already among the largest in earnings, and with a future promise of traffic and income scarcely excelled perhaps by any.

The original conception of the enterprise was to connect Chicago with Lake Superior on the North, and with St. Paul on the Northwest. For its full realization it needs only the construction of the section between Fort Howard and Escanaba, wisely deferred until the development of the Peninsula Division should demonstrate its utility, as it has now done; and the completion of the Northwest connection with St. Paul and the railroads radiating from it, including the Northern Pacific Railroad, by finishing the short Trempeleau link connecting with the Winona and St. Peter, and by forming proper relations, if practicable, with existing lines, always preferable to new construction so long as adequate to the wants of the country and available on just terms.

To this original plan was added, in 1864, the Western line, by consolidation with the Galena, and the subsequent completion of the route to Omaha, forming the earliest and best connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, which is rapidly spanning the continent, and now extends, a continuous line of railroad west from Chicago, 1,100 miles—a distance greater on the west than the distance from Chicago, east, to New-York or Boston. This was done by a new and revised agreement and lease, which was, by some millions, more favorable to this Company, at the same that it expedited many years the completion of that connection, and made possible the rapid extension of the Pacific Railroad.

The foundations have now been substantially laid, and the work principally done, to render this Company, with its lines resting on Lake Superior on the north, St. Paul on the northwest, and the Missouri on the West, a complete institution; and giving to it capacity to serve the public with efficiency, and to its proprietors the safety incident to very long lines, not easily repeated, from the excessive and improvident competition which the physical conformation of a prairie country admits of, and which too often endangers railway investments.

Thus has been covered the ground necessary to secure permanently to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company a business and an ability to control and conduct it with the greatest economy to the country, and with satisfactory advantage to itself, that is not now, perhaps, or likely hereafter to be, enjoyed by other railway organizations of the country, and which, if wisely and timely secured and accomplished, will continue hereafter, as in the past, to steadily and rapidly increase its present liberal earnings, until, with a continuance of proper care and management, they will be likely, in a short period of years, to be enlarged to nearly or quite double the amount to which the course of policy adopted by the past management, and thus far steadily pursued by them, so far at least as the stock and bondholders could be brought to understand and approve, the wisdom of that policy has already advanced them.

My connection with the enterprises, which are now embraced in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, commenced in 1847, when thoroughly impressed with the importance and necessity of railway communications to the growth of the country, I was induced to accept the Presidency of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, which first undertook the construction of a railway from Chicago into any of the tributary regions of the Northwest.

When, after about four years' service, I resigned that trust, and left that enterprise in a course of successful progress, with its stock at a high premium, I supposed I had terminated forever my relations to such undertakings. In 1853, however, on account of the bankruptcy of the Company, which had begun to construct the railroad from Chicago to Janesville and Fond du Lac, afterward forming the line of the original Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, I was induced to accept the Presidency of that Company for the purpose of rescuing the enterprise and carrying it forward to more complete development. I have followed its fortunes since, and during the period of railway revulsion in 1857, became heavily involved in liabilities for it, which it took years of effort to fully pay and discharge; and I have often been called upon subsequently to make large advances for its benefit.

In all this period, of now twenty-one years' duration, and comprising the best business portion of my life, my single governing motive has been the physical and industrial development and progress of the Northwest; though in aiming at this object, I have always endeavored to protect, preserve, and make adequately remunerative, as far as possible, the capital of those who have invested their money in these great and most beneficial public works. I have contemplated these enterprises only in their public aspects, and not as sources of profit to myself. Bearing freely the burden incident to their creation, without salary, and often without full remuneration of actual expenses, and without ever having speculated in their stocks or in any property connected with them, I have shared in the transcendent blessings which they have showered so prodigally upon all the Northwest, only in common with my fellow-citizens, by the aided prosperity of all our business and the enhanced value of all our property.

On the reorganization of 1859, under statutory enactments for that purpose, it was provided that the bondholders should have the right to vote at all corporate meetings, in the same manner as stockholders. The object of this expedient was, by enabling the bondholders to control the administration of the property for the time being, to make it safe for them to restore and preserve the interests of the stockholders, which, by the mortgage foreclosure at that time, were legally extinguished; and enable their stock, then without appreciable value, to become vitalized by the future growth and prosperity of the enterprise. Until 1864, the bondholders exercised a large, perhaps controlling, influence in the management, but always in complete harmony and coöperation with the stockholders, and always recognizing the legal and moral obligation of Directors to represent, with judicial impartiality, all classes of interests.

Nothing can better illustrate the liberal and provident care of the interest of the holders of the common stock (about 4,000,000 of which was saved from total extinction on the reorganization; and 6,000,000 of which was issued for equalization in the Galena consolidation) than the results we now experience. The growth of earnings in the year just closing is $2,448,757 19; of the year previous, $1,917,895 17; and in the year still previous, $1,423,090 53; making in all $5,789,742 89. This has been accomplished during a period following the close of the war when the earnings of most railroads have not largely increased, in a small degree by the addition of the 150 miles of the Iowa line from Cedar Rapids to Omaha, and the acquisition of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway, but chiefly by successive and immense additions of equipment upon the lines in use three years ago. It was foreseen, as stated in the report of last year, that as the equipment forms less than one-fourth of the investment in the whole railway, and as additional equipment, if fully employed, would yield, at least, fifty per cent. a year net income, the policy adopted and systematically pursued, of boldly continuing new investments in equipments for the purpose of bringing into productive use the unemployed capacity of the permanent way, would enable the Company to earn income on all its stocks, as, with continued good management, it will henceforth be able to do.

The progress and succession of this enterprise is sufficiently and gratifyingly indicated in the change that has been already effected in the increased public confidence and estimation of its present and future value. During the early years of its poverty and lesser importance and earnings, when it taxed the efforts and purses of its managers and friends severely to sustain and advance it to the position and eminence to which they then felt assured it was entitled and would soon occupy, the public were slow to discover and appreciate its elements of future greatness or to give it the degree of confidence to which it was then actually entitled. Now, it not only commands the attention of capital, which seeks investments in its stocks and securities with avidity and advantage, and at materially advancing prices, but a growing interest in its affairs, and an increasing disposition to be identified with its management is also manifested, until its administration, instead of being a burden to be borne from public motives, as in the past, has become an object of desire and ambition.

Some, among the most valuable and useful members of the Board of Directors of this company, who have been longest associated with its management, have desired, for some years past, to withdraw from their labors in connection with it, and will avail themselves of the present occasion and of the prosperous condition of the Company to do so, gratified at being able to leave the administration of its affairs with those who may be selected by the proper representatives of its securities.

The position I have held so long, and the duties it imposed, it had been my cherished and announced determination to relinquish at an earlier day, but the unsettled state of the country just at the close of the war, and my solicitude for the connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha induced me for the time to delay doing so.

Proposing now to close all my official relations with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for whose welfare and progress I have watched and labored so long and with so much interest and hope, which interest I shall continue to cherish in the kindest spirit toward all connected with it, and with undiminished hope and confidence in its still increasing prosperity, growth and usefulness; I desire, in conclusion, to express my great obligations and indebtedness personally, and the indebtedness of the Company for its progress and success, to the earnest, laborious and self-sacrificing efforts of the able Board of Directors with whom it has been my good fortune and happiness to have been so long and pleasantly associated. And like expressions of acknowledgement of obligations and indebtedness on the part of the Company, the Board of Directors and myself are equally and eminently due to all the able and faithful officers and employes of the Company, who have been associated with and accomplished so much for it, and so many of whom have given the best years of their lives in undivided efforts to promote its welfare.

Nor would I willingly forego this opportunity to express my obligations and the obligations of this Company to the people along its various lines of the road for their early, liberal and continued support of its measures and interests, or my regret at severing the intimate and ever agreeable and interesting relations to them, which have grown out of my connection with this enterprise. WM. B. OGDEN.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

On motion, the communication was entered upon the minutes.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES H. HOWE, ALBERT KEEP and E. B. REDFIELD were appointed tellers by the Board of Directors to conduct the election.

On motion, the polls were ordered to be kept open until 2:30 o'clock.

The stockholders then took an informal recess, for the purpose of depositing their ballots.

The stockholders reassembled at 3:30 o'clock, Mr. PERRY H. SMITH in the chair.

The Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, Col. HOWE, reported that the whole number of votes cast was 299,588. Each of the following persons received the whole vote cast, and they they therefore constitute the Board of Directors for the ensuing year: H. Keep, H. Henry Baxter, M. L. Sykes, Jr., John M. Burke, Samuel Sloan, Benj. Nathan, James H. Benedict, George S. Scott, John Bloodgood, F. P. James, S. M. Gurnee and Russell Sage, of New-York; John B. Turner, H. H. Ferry, P. H. Smith and G. L. Dunlap, of Chicago, and Alex. Mitchell, of Milwaukee.

J. M. BURKE offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, in annual meeting assembled, have heard with regret the letter just read to us from the Hon. W. B. OGDEN, the President of this Company, of his intended retirement from the position which he has so long and honorably held, with such great and permanent advantage to the best interests of this great, growing and prosperous enterprise; made so by unceasing and laborious and self-denying efforts on his part, during so many years of active exertion and of wise counsel and wholesome influence, exerted always in a large and liberal spirit, looking not only to the advantage of this Company, but to that of the communities whose material interests were wisely fostered and built up, by liberal and just action, securing thereby the proper support, and that friendly coöperation often so indispensable to the promotion and permanent success of great enterprises. His long connection with this Company, dating back from a period of twenty-one years; his disinterested labors in the behalf, without fee or reward, or any salary whatever, during that whole time; the benefits he has conferred upon it and upon the country, demand our grateful acknowledgements, and we hereby tender to him our warmest thanks for his long services, and our best wishes for his long continued health and prosperity.

Mr. NATHAN moved that a copy of the resolutions be engrossed and forwarded to Mr. OGDEN.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SLOAN moved that when the meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock M., on the 22d of July, at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-street, New-York.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BAXTER moved to adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

At a meeting of the newly elected Directors, held yesterday afternoon, HENY KEEP, of New-York, was elected President. No action was had in regard to the other officers.

THE EXCURSION.

At 10 o'clock this morning the stockholders of the Road and a number of invited guests will leave for Laramie City, the present terminus of the Union Pacific Road.

It is supposed that the excursionists will be absent about ten days. The train will be made up of five of Pullman's palace cars, and will be fitted up with everything needed for the comfort of the members of the party.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Cannon-st., e. s., (No. 139) 25x50	$8,000
Clinton-st., w. s., (No. 151) 24.7x100x24.11x100.1	7,254
Columbia-st., 225 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100	14,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x40, with rear lot 20x8	8,700
Pearl-st., w. s., bet. Wall and Pine sts., (No. 165) 22.4x88.11x13.8x5.3x8.3x94.2	39,500
Rivington and Ridge sts., s. w. cor.	26,000
University-pl., w. s., 76.9 ft. n. of 10th-st., 43.5x100x25x5.3x18.2x105.3	42,000
5th-st., s. s., (No. 642) 24.9x96.3	22,500
10th-st., n. s., 197.8 ft. w. of University-pl., 24.5x60x25.5x52.11	11,250
17th-st., n. s., (No. 13, East) 25x½ blk	48,000
33d-st., s. s., 16.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x74	11,750
36th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25.5x98.9x18x101	15,000
46th-st., s. s., 194.10 ft. e. of 3d-av., 14.1x70	13,000
47th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	21,210
64th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x100.5, quit claim	nominal
85th-st., s. s. 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x102	2,500
94th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 220.4x line of Apthorp's Lane	35,000
108th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 12th-av., 50x201.10x75x100.11x25x100.11	22,000
108th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 12th-av., 25x½ block	3,000
110th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x201.10	6,800
110th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 200x201.10x250x100.11x50x100.11	47,000
116th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	3,000
124th-st., s. s., 400.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18x100.11	4,700
125th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 26x100.11	1,000
130th-st., s. s., 150.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.6x99.11	22,500
131st-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	2,000
133d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	2,600
2d-av. and 81st-st., s. w. corner, 100x125	19,150
4th-av. and 113th-st., n. e. corner, 199.10x180x99.11x50x199.10x230	19,450
8th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 131st-st., 50x100	6,000
11th-av. and 57th-st., s. e. corner, 100x100	12,500

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, Nos. 544 and 542, 1st floor, 3 yrs., per yr.	$7,000
2 years, per year	8,000
Broadway, No. 925, 1st floor, 1 year, per year	1,500
1 year, per year	1,600
1 year, per year	1,700
1 year, per year	1,900
Centre-st., No. 214, 1st floor and basement, 3 years, per year	1,700
Pearl-st., No. 450, store and basement, 3 years, pr year	1,700
50th-st., s. s., 292 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, 21 yrs., per year	500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st. and Franklin-av., n. w. cor., 25x131	$2,500
Baltic-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 131x150	6,000
Cumberland and Willoughby sts., n. e. cor., 31.4x108.5x52.3x100	24,000
Fillmore-st., s. s., 108 ft. w. of 6th-st., 20x60 Marcy-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Hopkins-st., 20x100	6,000
Grinell-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Bulkhead on Gowanus Bay, 200x275	26,000
Houston-st., e. s., 424 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	900
Hunter Fly road, w. s., adj. Citizens' Union Cemetery	3,800
McDonough-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x200	25,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 50x100	1,100
Pierrepont and Henry sts., n. e. cor., 123.5x26.0½x121.9x26	27,500
Smith-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Meeker-av., 50x100	200
Stockton-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 3x100	100
Warren-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20.10x100	1,350
10th-st., n. e. s., 148 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	3,000
38th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	400
39th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.2	400
Fulton-av., n. s., 20 ft. s. e. of Grand-av., 20x45.5x27.10x20x23.7x41.2	13,000
Park-av., n. s., 450 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100	4,000
6th-av., n. w. s., 25 ft. w. of 2d-st., 25x100	600
6th-av., e. s., 111.10 ft. s. of 16th-st., 18.2x80	3,000
6th-av., e. s., 29.2 ft. s. of 16th-st., 18.2x80	3,000
Lot No. 59 Benson's map, Eighth Ward	800

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 139½, store, &c., two years, per year	$475
Washington and Noble sts., n. e. corner, 5 lots, 100x100, five years, per year	650
Fulton-av., No. 12, store, &c., three years, per year	3,000

New-Lotts.

Plott adjoining Forbell & Mortman's land	$450

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South 4th-st., n. s., 12.6 ft. e. of Brunswick-st., 12.6x50	$2,350

Hoboken.

Adams-st., w. s., lot No. 27, block No. 40, Coster's estate, 25x100	$725

Hudson City.

Walnut-st., n. s., lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 51, D. Harrington's map, 41.50	$300
Bergenwood-av. and Mandeville-st., s. e. corner, 100x100	2,000

Bergen.

Brumhall-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Garden-st., 40x148.6	$8,000

Union.

4th-st., w. s., lots Nos. 26 and 27, map of North Union, 50x100	$490
4th-st., w. s., lots Nos. 28 and 29, map of North Union, 50x100	490

Bayonne.

Silver-st., near Orient-st., 50x70	$543
5th-st., n. s., 196 ft. w. of Av. R, 196x150	5,660
Av. A, s. e. s., 150 ft. w. of 15th-st., 160x150	3,600

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1868.

☞CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The receipts from sales of these securities for some time past having largely exceeded the current requirements of the Company, they have this day advanced the price to 103 and accrued interest, in currency.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ELIZABETH CITY, NEW-JERSEY, 7 PER cent. Bonds; $50,000 Funded Debt Bonds; $25,000 Market-house Bonds; principal and interest payable May and November, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New-York. Total funded debt, $150,000. The above desirable securities for sale by
A. G. CRANE & CO., No. 21 Wall-st.,
Dealers in Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 6, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	98	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	4,079	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	292	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	1,236	Cut Meats, pkgs	15
Wheat, bushels	48,168	Lard, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	169,834	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	125	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	103,975	Petroleum, bbls	4,569

ASHES—Have been in very moderate request at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 25@$10 37 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 15c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been almost wholly neglected to-day, and prices have been depressed and nominal. Only 250 bales were disposed of. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, sum up the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, closing quiet at the quotations. Holders of Cotton have been generally firm, and even under a continued dull market the decline for the week has only been ½c. ℘ pound. The total sales have been 8,418 bales, including 4,145 bales to spinners, 3,329 to speculators and 944 to exporters, of which 800 were in transit. The sales show an improved spinning demand, while purchases for export are extremely small. The receipts at the ports are now so light that it is safe to estimate that the stock of Cotton now at the ports, and to arrive for the balance of the season, will not altogether exceed 170,000 bales, against 385,000 bales last season. The exports from all ports from 5th June to 1st September last season, 214,000 bales, and taken by spinners, 91,000 bales, leaving stock in ports on 1st September, 80,000 bales—allowing the same amount to be taken by spinners for the balance of this season, and nothing for export, will leave stock in port on the 1st September, 79,000 bales. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 387 bales; to Havre, 51 bales; to Hamburg, 165 bales; to Naples, 600 bales; making the total exports 1,203 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	26¾	26½	27 @27½
Good Ordinary	27¾	27¾	28 @28½
Low Middling	29	29½	29½@29½
Middling	30½	30¾	31 @31½
Good Middling	32	32½	32½@32½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	4,804
Receipts last week	5,000
Receipts preceding week	4,061
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	348,144
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	574,666
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	211,750
Exports since Sept. 1	364,374
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	65,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,141,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,751,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,989
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,630,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,356,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	143,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	278,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request and depressed in price to-day, closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 77@$8 30; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 60@$9 40; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 40@$10 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 50@$10 25 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 70@$8 30
Extra State	8 60@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 65@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50@10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 30@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 35@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@16 50

Southern Flour has been in slack demand at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $9 60@$11 for very poor to fair, and $11@$16 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in lively request but at easier prices; sales have been reported of 4,300 sacks at $10 60@$13 40 for extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair request at $8 35@$10 25 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 385 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey, $5 70@$6 for Western, $5 50 for City, $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine; $5 70@$5 75 for State, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull, lower and irregular to-day. Sales have been reported of only 21,000 bushels, including White Wisconsin at $2 60; No. 1 Spring at $2 25@$2 26, the latter rate for part of load taken by a miller; No. 2 Spring (small lots) at $2 18@$2 20 ℘ bushel. Corn has been less sought after at materially reduced prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels, at $1 08@$1 11 for New Mixed Western in store and afloat; closing with $1 10 bid for Prime; $1 16½ for Old Mixed Western in store, ℘ bushel. Rye and Barley have been quiet and nominal. Of Barley Malt, 2,800 bushels changed hands at $2 35@$2 45 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in less request and a shade cheaper, closing dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels Western at 84½c.@84¾c., in store, and 86c.@86½c., chiefly at 86½c., afloat, ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the 24 hours ending 10 A. M. June 5, 1868: W. H. Phillips, Buffalo, corn; Leis, Buffalo, oats, &c.; P. J. Thomas, Buffalo, corn; Tioga, Buffalo, corn; Senator Kline, Buffalo, corn; A. Richmond, Buffalo, oats; Albertus Perry, Oswego, oats and flour; Gen. Burnside, Oswego, wheat; M. Sourwine, Buffalo, wheat and corn; Irving Weed, Oswego, corn; M. Cavanaugh, Buffalo, corn; Monticello, Buffalo, corn; Uno, Buffalo, corn; Roanoke, Oswego, wheat; Wm. Cox, Buffalo, corn; L. H. Pratt, Buffalo, corn; N. C. Alvord, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Cumberland, Buffalo, corn; L. Rankins, Buffalo, oats; Allie Curtiss, Buffalo, corn, &c.; George Cox, Buffalo, corn; L. A. Cord, Oswego, corn; Minnie Finn, Buffalo, corn; Billy Lape, Buffalo, corn; George R. Williams, Buffalo, wheat; Major D. H. Bruce, Buffalo, corn; C. K. Tinney, Oswego, wheat; American Union, Buffalo, corn; James I. Oakley, Buffalo, wheat; Universe, Buffalo, corn; Ella Ward, Buffalo, corn; Olive, Buffalo, corn; Tip Top, Oswego, wheat; H. H. Smith, Oswego, wheat and flour; R. C. Palmer, Buffalo, wheat; Detroit, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request at 80c.@85c., for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been in fair demand at 85c.@$1 for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in slack request, including American at 10c.@45c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and foreign at 20c.@40c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@30c.; choice to fancy, 35c.@40c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; prime to choice, 25c.@35c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@45c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@20c.; old Olds, 5c.@10c. Foreign—Canadians, 10c.@40c.; Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 50,565 Hides; sales, 28,000 Hides, the latter including, according to DAY & Co., 2,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23½@28 lbs., 20½c.@22c., gold, usual selection; 1,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 11@13 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Dry Corrientes, 20½ lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 3,300 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 20½c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 200 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 22 lbs., 18½c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry California, 22@23 lbs., part 20c., gold, usual selection; 1,300 Dry Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Porto Cabello, 25 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Curaçoa, 25 lbs., private terms; 4,300 Dry Texas, 22@25 lbs., 21c.@21½c., currency; 2,000 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 11@13 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Southern, 14 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Singapore Buffalo, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Wet Salted Rio Grande, part to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 40 lbs., private terms; 400 Wet Salted Texas, 70@75 lbs., private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 68@70 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 160,000 (same time last year 201,000—year before, 366,300,) and 200 bales, as follows: 137,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 9,000 Dry Rio Grande; 3,500 Dry Bogota and Savanilla; 10,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; and 200 Bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Hemlock tanned Sole meets with a ready sale at very firm and rising prices. Week's receipts, 33,000 sides. Oak tanned Sole has been quiet but steady. Rough has been moderately inquired for at previous figures. We quote *Sole* thus: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and depressed, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@60c.; English Island at 58c.@59c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46½c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 87@$9 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$4; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at 80c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 60; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 13@$1 15; Olive, $2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in good demand at 13½c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@18c. for do. in bbls.; 28½c.@31½c. for Refined, in bond, and 35½c.@36½c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand to-day, yet has been quoted higher, on very light offerings. Sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $27 75@$28, closing at $28 regular, for New, Western Mess; $27@$27 25 for old Mess; $23 75@$24, chiefly $24 for Prime Mess; $27@$27 12 for thin Mess; $22 75@$23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy. Sales equal to 135 pkgs. at 16c.@17c. for Hams, and 12½c.@13c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has been quiet and depressed; 135 boxes sold at 13½c.@13¾c. for Cumberland; 14½c.@14¾c. for Short Rib; and 16c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard opened briskly at rather firmer prices; but closed dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c.@17¾c. for prime steam, ℘ lb.; also 1,250 tcs., buyer June, at 17½c.@17¾c., and buyer July, at 17½c.@17¾c. Beef continues in limited request at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and heavy, including Prime Mess at $28@$32 50, and India Mess at $33@$36 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $25@$32 50, as extremes, ℘ bbl.; sales 30 bbls. Butter and Cheese rule quiet, to-day. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℘ lb	.30	@35
Pennsylvania, ℘ lb, fresh pails	.30	@35
State, firkins, ℘ lb	.34	@36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ℘ lb	.30	@35
Welsh, tubs, ℘ lb	.30	@33
Western Reserve, tubs, ℘ lb	.29	@31
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℘ lb	.25	@30
Western Reserve, firkins, ℘ lb	.30	@32
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℘ lb	.28	@30

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Factory and Farm, first quality, ℘ lb	.15	@16
Factory and Farm, second quality, ℘ lb	.10	@14
Pineapple, ℘ lb	.12	@15

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	.15	@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb	.12	@14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	.10	@13
Orange County, skimmed Cheese	.7	@10

SKINS—The advanced prices claimed for Deer check operations. Sales have been made of 10,200 lbs. Angostura, 7,600 lbs. Puerto Cabello, 2,000 lbs. Para, and 9,000 lbs. Central American, part to arrive, on private terms. We quote Honduras at 42½c.; San Juan, 40c.@42c.; Bolivar, 29c.@30c.; Sisal, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Chagres, 45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 40c.@44c., gold, ℘ lb. Goat have been quiet at former rates, including Tampico at 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 28c.@32c.; Payta, 30c.@32c., gold, ℘ lb.; Curaçoa, 35c.@42½c., currency; Cape, 42½c.@47½c., currency, and Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c. ℘ lb.; and 240 boxes Havana at 11½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request at from 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 44,500 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c., 28,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@18½c., and 42,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually tame and flat to-day. No important engagements transpired.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to go to the country, or to assist with grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 15 West 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; new number 51.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation; understands all kinds of cooking, creams, pastry, jellies, meats, soups; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 301 34th-st., corner of 2d-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a competent person; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; can cut and fit children's clothes; can do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress in a private family and to assist in chamberwork; is willing to go a short distance in the country; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 59 University-place, at the grocery store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all the branches—soups, side dishes, boning and larding, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; is an excellent baker; City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; would assist in the washing in a small family if required; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE a position of trust, either as superintendent or forewoman; would like the charge of a house or laundry in a hotel; is also an expert sewer, either by machine or by hand; best of references given. Address, for three days, ARMINO, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; can do all kinds of American, English, French or Spanish cooking; meats, game, &c.; boning, larding, pastry, &c.; country or City; hotels, boarding house or private family. Apply at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation as nurse; truly understands the care of an infant from its birth; is trustworthy and obliging, and has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 5th-av., near 23d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one an excellent cook, baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; will assist in the washing—the other will do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; both will be found faithful and obliging; the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking thoroughly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl to do cooking or as general servant; is neat, economical and respectful; a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., for a large number of recommended excellent cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls for housework.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS lady's maid and seamstress; understands every style of hair dressing; can do all kinds of family sewing; would travel for the Summer; has the best of City reference. No. 427 East 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as a seamstress; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 314 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; has five years' City reference. No. 9 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; would like the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 68 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, LATELY landed, who worked in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; will do chamberwork and washing; is willing and honest; wages, $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; understands her business; would assist in washing or buttermaking; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a first-class family; perfectly understands her business; City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands fluting; reference from the best families in the City; can be seen for two days at No. 426 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress or chambermaid, and laundress or fine washing; can do French fluting; polish; do up fine muslins nicely. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as good family cook; excellent baker bread, &c.; take charge of the milk and butter, &c. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of soups, meats, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and thoroughly competent invalid nurse; she can give the most satisfactory medical references. Call at No. 124 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY landed, a situation; general housework preferred. Call at No. 448 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 257 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; no objection to go to the country; City reference if required. Apply at No. 506 2d-av.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS help in City and country, private families, hotels, first-class watering places and boarding houses—Please notice, they can be supplied with first-class help of all nations and professions in each and every station of household work, with good reference. Employers can be supplied on shortest notice, without delay, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

A PERSON OF GOOD FRENCH AND English education, neat sewer, cheerful disposition and good nurse, desires to engage as governess or companion to travel to Europe or California, or elsewhere; best references. No. 116 West 17th-st., until suited.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av., 25th-st., will be found a large number of first-class servants suitable for private families, hotels, in City and country; male and female.

COUNTRY, COUNTRY.—MRS. WHITFIELD, No. 404 6th-av., supplies families and Summer houses with cooks, and the best of servants for all kinds of housework.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from his last employer. Address J. B. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, will assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; has good City reference from his last place. Address K. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address S. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man, American; understands his business thoroughly; would assist in house or garden; first-class reference; City or country. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter, by a man who understands his business in every respect; has first-class reference; lived in last place nearly three years and can be highly recommended. Address No. 900 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in the country; would work at anything, and would go for low wages at first. Address, for two days, J. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN with 12 years' first-class City reference, that will certify that he is honest, sober and industrious. Address U. Y., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife: man as gardener and farmer; wife as cook; understands the care of milk and butter. Address D. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A BOY 17 years of age; is strong and healthy, and lately landed from the old country. Address R. R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; no objection to City or country; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days, or address J. T., J. Herrick's harness store, No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable single man as first-class coachman and groom with a private family; can produce the best City and country reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country. Address T. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady competent, single man; is unemployed on account of present employer selling out; two years' reference from present place. Address A. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife, Americans; the man as farmer or to take charge of a gentleman's place; the wife as cook; understands milk and butter; good reference. Address G. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ONLY A FEW days in the country, a situation on a gentleman's place in the country to drive and care horses, and make himself useful. Address J. P., No. 244 West 30th-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man of experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a competent groom and drive; has four years' reference from his last employer. E. L., No. 630 Broadway, in the harness store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of twelve years' experience in the woolen trade as buyer or salesman, with a trade of $50,000 in New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania; also would be willing to go in an importing house, being acquainted with all the jobbers of this City; the best of reference given. Address WOOLENS, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED to canvass the City in behalf of a charitable institution; compensation liberal; references given and required. Address or call to-day at Room No. 18, No. 933 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Add's A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WALKER'S PIANO ROOMS

REMOVED TO NO. 47 EAST 12TH-ST., next to Irving House. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS for sale or hire.

N. B.—Hire allowed if purchased.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established 1829,) manufacturers of pianos. Warerooms No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 15 new and 10 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days. Also, 50 new and second-hand INSTRUMENTS for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PIANOforte, made to order for a professor of music. On account of great strength, power of keeping in tune, excellence of action, &c., it is admirably suited for the country; cost $800; will be sold for less than half. THOS. HALL, No. 431 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, agent for Florence Sewing Machines.

PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS WILL find the CHAMBERS PIANO the best manufactured. We invite a critical examination by all competent judges, mechanical and musical, professors and amateurs. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes, with agraffe treble, the finest and cheapest instrument in the City. Three or four used a short time will be sold at half price. JENNYS & SON, No. 283 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES at great bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU,
(formerly with Campbell & Hoyer,)
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL is now offering the largest and best assortment of office, parlor, dining and bedroom furniture at a great reduction in prices. Over $500,000 worth at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining.

Special attention given to furnishing hotels and country houses.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway—Magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color in French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with hair-cloth or reps, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AARON WOLFF, Jr., plaintiff, against JAMES T. WORTHINGTON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named; You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 191 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March, 1868. C. A. HENRIQUES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1868.

C. A. HENRIQUES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my25-law6wM* No. 191 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—JOSEPHA PFEFFER, Plaintiff, against PHILIPP PFEFFER, Defendant.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 8, 1868.

JNO. J. FREEDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The summons and complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 23d day of May, 1868.

JNO. J. FREEDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my25-law6wM*

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

GAS WORKS, FOR TOWNS, FACTORIES, hotels, country dwellings, &c.—Hirzel's German Apparatus in successful operation in Europe and America. Refer to Holmes, Booth & Hayden's, Waterbury, Conn., and others. RICHTER & AUSTIN, No. 2 Hanover Buildings, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for a very young BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT, which was lost or stolen on Saturday afternoon from No. 12 East 23d-st. No questions asked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE EXclusively operative treatment of hernia, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture, varicocele, cataract, and deformities of the face and eyes, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. During the past twenty years more than 5,000 cases have been treated, most of them successfully. It is the invariable rule to pronounce a case curable or otherwise at the first examination. The best accommodations are provided. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av.

WANTED—A SCHOONER YACHT, OF FROM 100 to 200 tons, sound and ready for sea. Address, with name, price and full particulars, YACHTSMAN, Station D, Bible House, N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 32 Pearl-st., New-York, Harpers' Building.
JOHN R. HOPPEL.

FOR SALE—THE LOT NO. 6,333 GREEN-WOOD Cemetery, inclosed with a substantial iron fence. Particulars of B. DAY, No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 6.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Moran, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Mlle. Lambele as Eurydice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SONS OF LIBERTY and PAUL CLIFFORD. Characters by Mr. G. C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Germon, Mr. R. Johnstone, Mr. Whalley, and others.

NEW STADT THEATRE.
Nos 45 and 47 Bowery.
THE PHANTOM CAPTAIN and STEENIE THE WANDERER. Leading characters by Mr. E. Eddy.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS, BURLESQUES, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

MADISON-SQUARE HALL.
No. 954 Broadway.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR. Explained by Miss Sallie B. Goodrich.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF "THE NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

PHRENOLOGICAL CLASS ROOM.
No. 389 Broadway.
FREE SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

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The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Le Nord newspaper says that the opinion prevails in Paris that war will break out in Europe just before the close of the approaching Autumn.

The American squadron is at anchor in the port of Brest.

Prince Napoleon has arrived in Vienna and been in close consultation with the Emperor of Austria.

The Pope has sent a recruiting agent to the United States. Garibaldi has written to this Government, urging it to discourage the project.

Prussia urges the adoption by the nations of Europe and America of an international system for the measurement of the tonnage and capacity of shipping.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has voted to fund all the different forms of National indebtedness, (lottery obligations excepted,) placing the rate of interest at five per cent. and imposing a heavy tax on coupons.

The report of the release of Sullivan and Pigott, the Dublin editors, is incorrect. Pigott is still in duress.

All persons of foreign birth are exiled to Siberia, and all natives of Russian Poland sentenced to less than twenty years' exile are to be set free.

Later news from Central Asia is confirmatory of the intelligence of the Russian victories, and adds that the Czar's troops have taken Samarcand.

Dispatches from Abyssinia report a probability that the British troops would reach the shores of the Red Sea by June 1. The captives had arrived at Suez.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Saturday, Mr. Gorham, the the newly elected Secretary, was sworn into office. The bill for the admission of the Southern States was taken up and discussed during the entire session, without a vote being taken. The report of the Conference Committee on the Arkansas bill was received and agreed to. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

Several private land claims were disposed of in the House. A resolution was adopted tendering the use of the Chamber of the House to the Chinese Embassy for a public reception on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock. A number of bills granting pensions were passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the discussion on the Tax bill. When the Committee rose at 5 o'clock, fifty-three sections, or about one-fifth of the whole bill, had been considered and agreed to. The Conference Committee on the Arkansas bill submitted a report, which Mr. Eldridge moved to lay on the table. While the vote was being taken on this motion the House adjourned, without disposing of the report.

GENERAL.

In the Massachusetts State Senate, yesterday, the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of more than two to one, and the same bill having passed the House, it will undoubtedly become a law.

The citizens of Nevada and California have organized a company to build a railroad from a point on the Central Pacific Railroad, on Humboldt River, Eastern Nevada, to the head of navigation on Colorado River, connecting with the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The length of the road will be about 250 miles.

It is stated that the Mexican Col. Domingues, with seven hundred men, had made an attack upon the Campeachy Indians. The attack resulted in the defeat of the troops, and the killing of Domingues. Only two men are reported to have returned from the attack. The Indians were in hot pursuit of the fleeing soldiers, killing all they overtook.

Gen. Sheridan, in a letter to Gen. Grant, under date of the 22d of May, thus incidentally speaks of the Indian question in the section over which he is placed: "I have had not a single depredation in my Department since I assumed command and I have the greatest desire to maintain this peaceful condition of affairs. I have made a great deal of personal exertion by visiting nearly every post in the section of country in which the Indians were hostile last year, and in all interviews with the Indians was lead to believe that we may be able to preserve the peace the coming Summer."

It is said that since Mrs. Gaines arrived in New-Orleans she has received a number of anonymous letters, warning her against pushing her claims under the will of the late Daniel Clark, under the pain of personal violence.

John Price, who was a detective in New-Orleans in the service of the Government during the war, has been arrested in Brownville, Texas, for attempting to murder Judge Jerry Galvan, a Union man, and an old settler on the Lower Rio Grande. He is said to be a pardoned murderer from Louisiana, and Texas papers say that he has threatened to assassinate Gen. A. McCook and other citizens. At the time of his arrest, which was ordered by the military authorities, Price was endeavoring to escape into Mexico.

Andrew Larimer, an Iowa State Senator, representing the Davenport District, and a man of much property, eloped from his home a week or two ago, with the wife of his brother-in-law, taking her four children, and leaving his own wife and four of his own children in Le Claire. He was last seen in Cheyenne, on his way to California. He considerately sent in his resignation a day or two before his departure.

The device adopted for the new national flag for the Dominion of Canada is described as follows: "A white field, containing a garland of autumnal maple leaves, bound with the Order of the Garter, and surmounted with an imperial crown, the irrepressible beaver, and a number of maple leaves in the centre."

South Carolina is a part of the circuit jurisdiction of the Chief Justice of the United States, and Chief Justice Chase is expected to preside in Charleston about the middle of this month. Since the war, none of the Supreme Judges have presided within the limits of the State. Judge Bryan has been discharging the duties of both District and Circuit Judge.

The remains of Hon. Beverly L. Clarke, who died in Central America some years ago, while officiating as United States Minister, by appointment of President Buchanan, were interred in the State Cemetery in Frankfort, Ky., on Friday. The last Legislature of Kentucky directed the Governor to have the remains brought to this country.

The canker worm is doing much injury in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn.

The New-England Fair will be held in New-Haven during the first week in September.

All the employes on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad stopped work on Friday, as they have not received any pay for several months. Trains have suspended running, a large number of the dissatisfied hands having prevented the passenger trains from going out. The employes have given formal notice that no trains shall be allowed to run, while, on the other hand, the President and Superintendent assert that trains shall run at all hazards, and that a sufficient military force will be brought into requisition to protect the road.

The anniversary of St. Ann's Church Sunday School was celebrated yesterday at the Church in Eighteenth-street.

Cotton was quite dull, and nearly nominal in price on Saturday. Breadstuffs were all lower and less active. Groceries varied little in value, but were less freely dealt in. Pork was firmer, but very quiet. Lard opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed dull and in favor of buyers. The freight market was unusually tame and flat, with 553 vessels of all classes in port.

The Democratic Nomination and Judge Chase.

The Democratic movement for the nomination of Judge Chase gains vigor and earnestness every day,—but we see no corresponding increase in the probabilities of its success. The adverse element also grows more vehement and desperate against it, and will doubtless be strong enough to secure its defeat. It is evidently prepared, for the accomplishment of this end, to sacrifice itself and the chances of a future for its party.

The Chase movement is simply one symptom of the struggle going on in the bosom of the Democracy. It is a struggle between the Progressive and the Reactionary tendencies of the day,—the same which divides the people of the country,—the same which, in some form, marks the political controversies of the day, in all nations where there is any freedom of thought and political action. The advocates of Judge Chase's nomination perceive the resistless nature of the progressive movement,—and they would accommodate themselves to its requirements. They see that the war has settled certain questions beyond all further controversy; and they feel that in contesting them longer they fight for a cause already lost. They urge, therefore, the necessity of a revolution in the party, which shall correspond with the revolution which has been effected in the sentiment of the country. And they propose to take Judge Chase for their candidate, as the best representative of the principles and sentiments which have gained the ascendancy, and as the man best calculated to inaugurate their practical recognition in the administration of the Government. Their opponents plant themselves on the old principles, the old aims, the old organization of the party as it existed before and during the war. They seek to put things back to where they were before that great cataclysm. They do not see that all the political ideas and relations of the country have been changed and revolutionized by the war; and, naturally enough, they see no necessity for changing and revolutionizing their party organization and action. They resist Judge Chase's nomination, therefore, because he does not belong to *their* party, (which is perfectly true,) and because *they* do not belong to the new party, which, if nominated, he will represent.

The struggle in Convention will be on the surface between men,—but in reality it will be a contest of ideas. If the progressive section of the party gains control, Chase will be nominated; if the reaction wins, its candidate will probably be Pendleton. The nature of the contest renders any attempt at compromise hopeless,—for a compromise would only throw away the strength of both contending factions, and would be weaker than either of them. We regard it as certain that neither Pendleton, nor any one representing that element of the party, can possibly be elected. In the nomination of Chase, desperate as it may seem, the Democratic Party has its only chance of success.

Without regard to what that chance would be, we should be heartily glad, for the sake of the country, to see Judge Chase the Democratic nominee. We can imagine nothing better for the nation than the presentation of two such candidates as Chase and Grant for the suffrages of the people. It would signalize the acceptance of the results of the war,—the final adjustment of great questions which have hitherto divided the country, but which are to disturb its peace no longer. The differences which would still remain, though not without importance, would be easily susceptible of amicable adjustment. While Mr. Chase adheres to the cardinal principles of the Republican Party, he doubts the wisdom of some of its recent action, and dissents from some of its recent opinions. While he favors universal suffrage, he holds that its regulation belongs to the States alone. While sustaining the leading principles of the action of Congress, he resists its encroachments on the Executive department of the Government; and while he favors the restriction of the Judiciary to its proper sphere of action, he asserts its independence within that sphere and opposes attempts, on the part of Congress, to override and overrule it. He favors a general amnesty at the South,—the withdrawal of military rule, the substitution of civil authority, and the prompt restoration of local governments on the basis of universal suffrage.

If the Democratic Party is prepared to adopt these ideas, it will stand a chance of success, though we do not think a very good one, at the coming election. But it will be in a position for vigorous action hereafter,—a position which it cannot gain in any other way. As the *Tribune* pointed out very clearly the other day, if the Democratic Party fights this battle on its old ground and is beaten, its career is closed. It has nothing whatever to fall back upon. Its position will be the same as that of the Federalists at the end of the last war with Great Britain,—and its fate will be the same as theirs. Their hostility to the war, and their refusal to accept its results, demoralized, dispersed and destroyed their party, and their party name became a reproach which pursued its individual members into any other party with which they sought refuge. If the Democrats fight this pending contest on the reactionary basis, and are beaten, the reorganization of the party becomes impossible, and every individual Democrat will be known henceforth as simply a Copperhead. The nomination of Chase will avert this disaster and give the party, at all events, whether successful or not, a new lease of active political life.

Peace or Reaction.

Gen. Grant's demand—"Let us have Peace!"—means a good deal more than the words themselves express. It means more than the cessation of war—the withdrawal of military rule, and the substitution of civil authority. It implies the cessation of political controversy on questions which involve the public peace—the acceptance of political results on issues which cannot be reopened without renewed danger to that quiet and order essential to the public welfare.

There is no danger of any renewed rebellion on the part of the Southern States. The people of those States have neither the will nor the power to renew any such attempt. The war has ended all controversy of that kind, and settled the questions out of which it arose. But the *finality* of that settlement, as a matter of fact, must also be accepted, if we are to have peace. It is not enough that we have no new attempt to contest the result by force of arms;—it is not fairly open to further contest of any kind. And an effort to renew the conflict politically—an attempt to reverse the decisions of the war, by an appeal to the ballot, will be, if successful, full of danger and disaster to the country.

The reactionary position and action of the Democratic Party is hostile to the Peace which Gen. Grant invokes and which the country needs. The success of that party would unsettle everything that has been done toward the attainment of peace since the war was ended. It would reopen questions that have been settled,—renew disputes that have been closed, and plunge the country into fresh commotion and turmoil concerning fundamental rights and institutions. Grant that many things have been done less wisely than they should have been:—it is still better to accept them and reform the evils that may grow out of them, as they arise, than to upturn everything from the beginning and fight the whole contest over again. It is better to accept the Union as it will be under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and then remedy all the evils of the plan *within* the Union, than to wipe out all the legislation of the past and begin the whole work anew.

The business interests of the country demand a settlement of its political contests. They require peace, as essential to prosperity. They need some settled order of things,—the restoration of authority upon some basis or other,—as indispensable to the renewal of their activity. Some progress has been made toward this result. The present Summer will witness, we trust, the restoration of all the States to representation in Congress, and to a participation in the Government of the country. The work thus begun must be completed. The results thus reached must not be disturbed. The peace which the country needs is immunity from a renewal of these political contests, on questions which have been already settled.

The Admission of Arkansas.

The bill for the admission of Arkansas, as reported by the Conference Committee, passed the Senate on Saturday, and would have passed the House but for the arrival of the hour previously fixed for adjournment. It will doubtless pass to-day, and Arkansas is again within the Union.

The Constitution recognizes colored suffrage, and the bill to admit the State provides that the admission is on the "fundamental condition" that in this respect it shall never be changed. It is not easy to see how such a condition can ever be enforced. It is scarcely conceivable that, if the people, at any future time, should see fit to change the provisions of their Constitution in this respect, Congress would vote the State out of the Union or its representatives out of the National Legislature. After the present political crisis has passed, Congress will probably have no disposition to assume the right to exclude States from the Union, upon any ground or for any reason whatever. The equality of all the States will become again an acknowledged principle of the Constitution,—and, as a matter of course, one State will have the same right to modify and change its Constitution as another.

We are glad the Senate assented to the insertion of this clause, upon which the House insisted, rather than risk the loss of the bill. We are glad Arkansas is again within the Union, practically and actually as well as theoretically; and we hope all the Southern States will soon be in the same position. The country requires their aid. The Government, which is one of the people, requires for its own integrity, that they should be represented in its councils. We have had a Government of only one section long enough. The welfare of all sections alike requires that all alike should have a share in the General Government.

The only objection to the prompt admission of all these States is, that they do not come in the right way. Possibly so—but it is better, for them and for us, that they should come in the wrong way, than not at all. The main thing is to have them *come*,—to have them again as members of the Union, and again sharing and exercising, as is their right and their duty to do, the powers and responsibilities of government. These questions of forms and modes of restoration are necessarily temporary. They lose all importance,—indeed, they disappear altogether,—the moment restoration is complete, and all evils or defects that may exist in their Constitutions or laws can then be cured and corrected.

The restoration of the Union, and of all the States to their proper share in its government, is the paramount necessity of the day. When *that* is secured, the way is open for everything else that may be needed for the public good. And until that is done, nothing can be done. We hope, therefore, that the other States will speedily follow Arkansas back into the Union, which they should never have attempted to leave.

The Quality of the Pacific Railway—What is Needed.

While the Press and the politicians wax eloquent upon the splendid prospects of the Pacific Railway, they should never forget that there are men in directoral chairs to-day who can prescribe a plan of building and equipping it that will eat up its whole earnings in damages, delays and repairs.

That railway promoters in new countries, without any means except promises to pay, confessedly based on farms and traffic to be ultimately created by the railway, should build in a cheap and temporary manner, the only alternative being that the railway, the farms and the traffic, should not be created at all, appears reasonable. But it only appears reasonable because the history of cheap and temporary structures is not understood. Nearly all the Western railways have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy, or over it, by the enormous working expenses due to this very cheapness of construction. It should not seem reasonable in any department of enterprise, and it is notoriously foolish in mechanics, *to plant the seeds of disease in a thing that is to work out its own living*. And if the managers of these railways had known this fact earlier they would have raised a few thousands more a mile to build well. Five thousand dollars a mile judiciously expended in construction will make the difference between profitable and ruinous running. Everybody says "the English railways cost a pound where ours cost a dollar." True, but three-fifths of the pound were swallowed up in difficult earthworks, land damages, works of art and parliamentary expenses. We do not ask for box tunnels, Maidenhead bridges and London stations. But the other extreme—Welch rails, laid in the mud, have not even the melancholy value of a monument to mark the spot where Money was buried.

But if this cheap policy is questionable for the poorest little railway, how unquestionably bad it is for the "highway of nations." If the Pacific Railway has half the traffic promised it, the mud and cinder style of track would be pounded to pieces in a twelvemonth by its innumerable wheels, and delays and damages would cripple rather than lead the enterprises that spring up in its path across the continent. While the Pacific Railway is thus far an improvement upon the Western type of construction, we regret to see that it is not the best. A little more cost now will pay an hundred fold before the road is opened through. And if the builders should insist on this little cost they would get it.

But the business of the Pacific Railway warrants a more radical reform in construction and equipment than has yet been undertaken on our oldest and best lines. The most complete ballasting, drainage and rail-jointing; steel machinery, special tools and appliances for engine and car repairs, improved even beyond those of the London and North Western at Crewe; iron sleepers and steel rails on parts of the line; iron cars, iron and steel bridges, and the best mechanical appliances throughout, will be absolutely demanded, in order to accommodate the traffic.

But this is no more than all great roads require, and are gradually adopting. The managers of the Pacific Railroad should go much farther than this. In the first place they should at once engage the services of men distinguished for their success in the construction and management of machinery. It is the most unaccountable and anomalous feature of the times that the grandest enterprises are so frequently managed by little men. Although the master mechanics of our railways are an efficient body, considering their education and chances, we hear of very few first-class mechanical engineers on railways. You now and then find a John Ramsbottom, as at Crewe—cheap at an enormous salary—but such men as Whitworth, Corliss, Sellers, Bement, and a host of others renowned for their mechanical achievements, are never thought of for railway engineers. It requires their talent to conduct manufactures involving a few hundred thousands, but they can't be afforded to manage construction and maintenance involving a few hundred millions; common men will do well enough for that!

If the Pacific Railway managers had the right mechanical talent and experience at their service, they would be delivered from certain destructive features that have grown up with the railway system, and which can only be got rid of by revolution. Improving the quality and proportions of plant and machinery is very well as far as it goes. But it is not in the nature of iron, however alloyed and purified, to make a permanent and economical road where laid upon a road-bed that is heaved by every frost, settled by every shower, and disintegrated by every element. And after ballasting and drainage have been so perfected as to make railroads approximately permanent, it is likely to be found that the same cost would have provided piled or masonry foundations running below all superficial disturbances. "Rails laid on stone blocks have gone to pieces for want of elasticity." True, but it is hardly necessary to lay a railroad in a mud-hole to provide elasticity. Because a man is thirsty he does not need to be *drowned*. A definite and permanent elastic medium between a solid foundation and a rail, promises quite as much durability as a yielding road-bed one day and a frozen one the next.

In the matter of distribution of weight, a revolution is inevitable—why wait until it will be costly and difficult? Every point in the permanent way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, every rail joint, (about two millions,) every sleeper, every stone in the ballast, has to sustain the load and blow of a locomotive driving wheel carrying five to seven tons—the other wheels of the train need carry but two or three tons. If the engine load were distributed on more wheels, nearly one-half the weight of the superstructure could be saved with equal safety.

These and other radical reforms, as well as the best features of current practice, should be administered at once, by the best talent and experience. Then the Pacific Railway will be a model for the railways of the world, a monument worthy of its country, and an increasing help—by cheapening transportation—to associated enterprises. It is quite possible to make it dangerous and unreliable, an embarrassment to all concerned and a dead loss to the shareholders, in spite of its advantages.

The Tax Bill.

The proverbial reward of virtue seems likely to be the only recompense assigned to the Ways and Means Committee for its arduous labor in the preparation of the Tax bill. It is the result of careful investigation and patient thought. It may not fulfill its purpose perfectly, but at least it aims at providing greater efficiency and honesty in the administration of the internal revenue. It is so loudly called for by the condition of that branch of the public service, and by the prospective requirements of the Treasury, that if the session close without its enactment in some shape, Congress will stand self-convicted of a flagrant neglect of duty. The thoroughness of the measure, however, operates against it. To do justice to it, members must expend a fraction of the care, and perform a fraction of the toil which its preparation cost the Committee, and this they are evidently unwilling to do. Barely a quorum sat out the consideration of clauses on Saturday, and we expect to hear that the bill has been referred back to the Committee with instructions to provide for two or three particular articles. The House is in no mood for serious, consecutive work, and the scandalous defects of the present system will probably continue another year.

Already the bill has been emasculated. Its proposal to consolidate responsibility in the hands of the Commissioner has been rejected in a manner which shows how little practical judgment the majority of members bring to their task. One of the chief defects of the existing system is, confessedly, the division of authority between the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner. Each has his appointees—each his sphere of patronage and power. There is no harmony, no adequate check, no power at all equal to the necessities of the service. The officer whose opportunities for ascertaining individual unfitness are best, is constantly thwarted by superior authority; the general consequence being unfavorable to all concerned. Under this divided management the service has become notoriously corrupt and inefficient. What is the obvious remedy? Clearly, as a beginning, such a combination of power and responsibility as shall enable some one functionary to have entire control of the Department; his responsibility for the fidelity and efficiency of all under him being measured by his power to remove and appoint according to the dictates of his judgment. The authority is great, but it must exist somewhere if the Treasury is to have its full dues. The Committee designated the Commissioner as the managing head, and for many reasons he would be the most proper person. But the House saw countless difficulties in the way, and struck out the clause instead of amending it. There was, indeed, no earnest effort to amend. Several found fault; few suggested remedies; and one of the best principles of the bill was quietly thrown overboard.

The circumstance is the more discreditable because manifestly proceeding from a dread of what, in a certain contingency, the President might do. Some members objected that, if the Bureau were converted into a department, Mr. Johnson would have the opportunity of putting one of his friends at its head in the place of Mr. Rollins. Others professed to find in the change a chance enabling Mr. Johnson to fill thousands of offices with his adherents. On all sides puerile fears usurped the functions of reason, and dictated persistence in a system which has plundered and disgusted the country. To avert the possibility of misconduct on the part of the President, the House resolved to perpetuate admitted evils and to withhold the application of proposed remedies. The barely possible blinded members' eyes to the tangible and certain. And substantial reforms are postponed indefinitely because their enactment might by accident inure to Mr. Johnson's advantage. This sort of partisanship smacks as strongly of cowardice as of folly.

The Russian Triumph in Asia.

The subjugation of Central Asia to the House of Romanoff, which has long been matter of prophecy, is fast becoming matter of history. Half a century ago Russia began her Asiatic aggression by sequestrating a considerable part of the Persian domain. Within the last decade she has devoted her attention to Independent Tartary. Khiva and Khokand were easily overrun, and now comes a confirmation of the rumor of the capture of Bokhara and Samarcand, which means, in effect, the reduction of the remaining Khanate and of all Turkistan to Muscovite sway. The Tartar cavalry, famed for courage and address since the days of Tamerlane, have proved unequal to contend with the devices of modern enginery, and are driven from the plains they have so long rendered illustrious by martial exploits. Just possibly they purposely withdraw, as in the days of Darius of Persia, toward the mountains, "to the place of their fathers' monuments, where he should understand the manner in which they had been accustomed to engage an enemy." It is more probable that they expended their whole strength in defending their two chief cities. In any event, the whole Khanate is obviously in the power of the Czar. The strategic point, the possession of the Oxus and the valley which it waters, is already secured.

If the warlike and ambitious Bokharians have been conquered, what more difficult will block the southward or westward march of the Russian legions? Internal dissensions in the eastern Khanate of Turkistan, and the distraction of its defensive forces by the menace of China on one flank and Bokhara on the other, did, indeed, render it easy for Russia to gain a foothold. But the conquest of Khiva was not so easy, and that of Bokhara has only been accomplished after several heavy battles, and one decided repulse. In turning either into Persia or into Afghanistan, stronger opposition need not be expected, since, although further removed from their base, the Russian forces will have depots on the Oxus, and can advance at leisure. It is extremely probable, however, that Russia will first follow the Prussian plan of last year—after the upheaval of the old system and overturning of the old thrones, to quietly wait for the fragments to gravitate toward her, and then exert a diplomatic pressure to compel the submission of the hesitating.

That accomplished, Russia will be ready for a new advance. It is, perhaps, hardly probable that she will turn her attention at first to Persia. She may, as in 1812, be able to compel the Shah to "cut her a cantle off" from his domains, and bend her immediate attention to Afghanistan. Through this country she is able to coax or conquer a right of way to Beloochistan, and thence hew her path through to the Indian Ocean. When such an advance will begin is only conjecture, but its first sign may possibly be an official utterance from St. Petersburg that the Russian mission in Central Asia is ended by the present conquest of Bokhara.

England can hardly look on unmoved at the swinging strides which Russia has lately taken toward her Indian possessions. It is true that it may be the Russian purpose to turn quietly to the southwest, and pursue safe conquest among the Musselman countries of that region, surrounding, eventually, Turkey in Asia, instead of risking all in a contest with Great Britain over the sovereignty of India. But the question arises, whether this last may not one day come; and whether even the high-upreared mountains which now seem an impassable barrier on the northwestern frontier of Hindostan, would defeat the devices of modern science, and bar the passage of the victorious legions of Romanovsky.

At all events, the Russian question is no less serious for Europe now than ever. Should the Czar eventually be able to use his Asiatic conquests to reopen the strife over the possession of the Black Sea and the Bosphorus, he might be in a very different position from that of the Crimean struggle. That Napoleon III. has had quite as keen a sense as Napoleon I. of the overmastering dependence of the future of Europe upon the future of Russia, is very evident; and, whether he believes that Europe must be "republican or Cossack" or not, he certainly fears the power of Berlin far less than the far-reaching ambition of St. Petersburg. England, too, may well ponder the ultimate designs of Russia, when it has become possible that before the end of the century their pickets may exchange shots across the Indus.

MINOR TOPICS.

The slight notice which the singular settlement of Fernando Wood's claims against the City has excited, is among the many evidences which prove how little our people care for anything the City Government in any of its departments may do. Wood leased rooms in Nassau-street for what everybody concedes to have been an outrageously and absurdly exorbitant rent. The rooms were utterly unsuited to the purpose for which they were professedly taken;—they have never been occupied, and the City has rented and paid for others in their stead,—and it is alleged on behalf of the City, when sued for the rent, that the original leases were procured by corruption and bribery. Mr. O'Gorman, whose duty it is as Corporation Counsel to defend and protect the interests of the City, wrote long letters last Fall to prove that he had saved it from robbery in the matter of these leases. But when the case comes on, instead of attending to it himself, he hires somebody else to do it:—that person is conveniently sick when it is called; the Court refuses delay unless Wood's counsel consent,—which of course they do not;—Mr. O'Gorman declines to argue the case and the Court decides in Wood's favor and refuses afterward to reopen the case for argument. This is certainly one of the most flagrant and shameless breaches of trust, on the part of all the officials concerned, that we have ever seen. Yet it is taken quite as a matter of course by the public, and even the Press has scarcely thought it worthy of a passing comment.

We are sorry to see it reported that Senator Grimes is about to institute libel suits against some journals that have charged him with having been corruptly influenced in his votes in the Senate. We admit the sharpness of the provocation and the justice of punishment for such a violation of the duties and responsibilities of the press. But we do not see what good can come of such suits. Few of those who make or read these charges really believe them—and of those who do, none are likely to be convinced of their falsehood by a libel suit. It is one of the penalties and drawbacks of public life (and they are many, and severe,) that those who enter upon it must submit to slander and calumny. If they cannot do this, they had better shun public life altogether and hand it over to, those who have either less character to lose or more courage and patience in submitting to have it assailed.

We hope Gen. Butler will take an early opportunity of declaring his adhesion to the principles and policy of the Republican Party and his support of Gen. Grant. We see that many Republican journals are drawing inferences unfavorable to his political orthodoxy, from his persistence in forcing the impeachment business upon the attention of Congress, while other subjects of much greater importance to the party and the country are neglected. The Hartford *Evening Post* for example, in speaking of the General, says that, "in keeping up this *post mortem* examination, and distracting the attention of Congress so far as he can, from the legitimate business of the session, he is doing the Republican Party no good—but much harm. We desire most earnestly the election of Gen. Grant. We know that Mr. Butler desires his defeat, and we distrust him accordingly. The party cannot afford to follow Mr. Butler." A timely speech from Gen. Butler would put all these doubts and imputations to rest.

We congratulate Col. Forney on his relief from official thraldom. He is restored to the full freedom of editorial life. He can now say what he pleases,—without any restraints of office, personal propriety or self-respect. Everybody who has read his "two papers, both daily," will understand what a relief this will be to him. The restraints he has been forced to impose on his pen,—the deference he has been compelled to show for the feelings and the rights of others, have sadly marred the freedom of his comments on "recreants" and men who made themselves "infamous" by voting against his directions. We are a little curious to note the effect which this sudden deliverance from official fetters will have on his editorial style.

The Republican State Committee has called the State Convention for the 8th of July to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers. This is an earlier day than usual, and complaints have been made of the action of the Committee on that account. But a good deal may be said in its favor. It puts an early quietus upon the struggles of individuals for office and thus prevents the wranglings and heart-burnings to which such contests are apt to give rise. It also settles all the preliminaries and opens the way for a vigorous, thorough, energetic and effective Presidential canvass, which is a matter of a good deal of importance. The Albany *Evening Journal* announces that Gov. Fenton will not be a candidate for renomination. His retirement ought to remove some of the personal ill-feeling to which his administration has given rise, and make the Republican Party still more thoroughly harmonious in the pending canvass.

It is difficult to see how the three leading candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination will be able to most effectively direct their fire against each other—unless it may be by some such expedient as Midshipman Easy's triangular duel. At present the principle on which each one of the three is most strongly supported can hardly be found in the other two. The advocates of a soldier candidate can hardly find him in Chase or Pendleton; nor can those of a repudiation candidate find him in Hancock or Chase; nor can those of a negro suffrage candidate find him in Pendleton or Hancock. All this, however, will not prevent each two from combining to slaughter the third. Unless before the Convention some one of the three shows stronger than now, there is some chance of a Kilkenny contest between them.

The Nashville *Gazette* urges a proclamation of amnesty on the President, which will permit John C. Breckenridge to return home. We see no necessity for such a proclamation even for that result. Breckenridge is exposed to no greater danger than Davis and Stephens, and scores of other rebels, who did not fly or who have returned from their voluntary exile—and *their* peril, certainly, does not seem to be very alarming. Davis finds it utterly impossible even to get himself tried—we are quite sure Breckenridge runs no risk of being hanged. He might not be at once reëlected Vice-President, to be sure, but he could probably submit to that deprivation quite as well at home as abroad. Why don't he come home?

The San Francisco papers are urging the necessity of extending the protection of the laws to the Chinese immigrants who have settled among them, with a view to cultivating friendly relations and promoting commerce with the Chinese Empire. Hitherto the Chinese, who are among the most peaceable, industrious and harmless portion of the population of California, have been treated with utter brutality by the coarser portion of the people, and have been virtually denied the protection of the laws. It begins to be feared that the Chinese Embassy now in this country may make such report of these facts to the home authorities as will check emigration to California, and thus seriously damage the industry and labor of the State. There are about 60,000 Chinese on the Pacific coast.

The racing of the Spring season of the American Jockey Club opens to-morrow at the Jerome Park race-course, and continues four days. Everything is in admirable order. The track is in good condition, and will continue so if the weather permits; over 100 horses are on the spot ready to enter the lists, which is thirty or forty more than were ever before collected in this country, and everything promises a most attractive and interesting exhibition. The drive to the park is one of the most charming and delightful to be found anywhere in the country; and the Harlem Railroad also affords easy and speedy access to the grounds. We have no doubt the season will be brilliantly successful.

It is to be hoped that the San Francisco reports that "white men were collecting gold by handsful at Takor River," which may, perhaps, mean Stekeen River, and that "the weather at Sitka was charming," will induce Mr. Washburne and other dubious Congressmen to withdraw their opposition to paying for the territory we have bought from Russia. "Charming weather" and "gold by the handsful"—will not this mollify the grimmest economist? We mention these, not because we really think weather and gold are what we went there to buy, but because in Congress reference was made lately to a report of the exploring expedition, which declared that there was neither of these in Alaska—neither weather nor gold—nothing but harbors and fish and furs. Now since weather and gold are again reported to be present, (and meanwhile the harbors, and fish, and furs have not left,) will not doubtful gentlemen pluck up spirits and consent to pay the treaty debt?

Spain and Chili have certainly imported an original feature into the code of modern warfare, by their agreement to mutually withdraw a couple of iron-clads apiece from the ports of a third party—a neutral—namely England, so that they may go to fighting with them. It seems to be the introduction into the chess of war of the compact sometimes made by two players at draughts, to put an equal number of new pieces upon the board, each having a plan in view which requires them. Not more singular is the objection of Peru—Chili's ally and an enemy of Spain—to this arrangement; for certainly it would seem more important for Chili to get two good iron-clads than for Spain to get two more good ones. But Peru's feeling is perhaps tinctured with jealousy. At all events, *she* has just tried, also, to get possession of two iron-clads from a neutral—namely the *Oneota* and *Catawba*—and she failed. The difference was that Spain and Chili aimed at theirs by an open agreement, and Peru at hers by secret stratagem.

For cheap Fourth of July amusement Boston, besides other diverting and instructive sports, will have a submarine pedestrian match from the main city across to East Boston—which would be nearly equivalent to a walking match on the bed of East River between New-York and Brooklyn. This, though a novel, is a feasible experiment; and, immediately preceding it, a huge torpedo is to be exploded in the same channel, (without much expectation, apparently, of discommoding the divers by the turmoil,) in order to give the spectators an idea of the commotion such weapons create. These performances will amuse the spectators, and perhaps set them to thinking a little about mechanical subjects. Would it be too great an innovation for New-York to furnish some other simple show to the citizens than the stereotyped processions and the expensive fireworks?

Gen. Napier appears to have done his business very well in the Abyssinian campaign—all except the conclusion of it. His address to the Soldiers of the Army of Abyssinia is in a style far too pompous for the occasion—a style which was never the style of the old English school of commanders. The action of Napier's army was confined to marching and making roads. There was no military strategy, or fighting, or loss of life. The poor semi-barbarians of that hill country showed neither pluck nor patriotism, being in this respect much inferior to our own wild Apaches, Sioux and Cheyennes. Gen. Napier did his duty very creditably as things go, but he was not called upon to imitate that grand Napoleonic mode which was all very well after the grand Napoleonic victories.

In running our eyes over a scientific periodical the other day we came across the following terrific name—oxyethylendisulphonic acid—and a little further on found a note quoted from M. Dumas, the new Secretary of the *Académie des Sciences*, which, though not cited with reference to anything except general interest, applied most aptly to the interminable word we had puzzled over. "If," says M. Dumas, "every one of us took the fancy of combining with his name that of his great-grandfather, of his grandfather, of his father and his mother, a singular complication would be found in our registry of births. As to knowing the names of the inhabitants of a town, that would be an impossibility. This is, however, what our *savants* who pursue organic chemistry have to accomplish, so that their language has now arrived at a point of barbarism not to be surpassed." This is altogether too true to be a joke. When will some great authority arise and propound to the scientific world a system of nomenclature that will commend itself by simplicity and sufficiency?

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Negotiations Between Mr. Chase and the Democratic Party—Imperative Conditions of the Chief Justice—Reconstruction and the Tax Bill.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6, 1868.

The speculation upon the terms of capitulation between Chief Justice CHASE and the Democratic Party still continues, but from all that has thus far transpired it is very difficult to determine the actual *status* of the negotiations. Perhaps either the party of the first part, or HORATIO SEYMOUR, S. L. M. BARLOW and DAN VOORHEES, of the party of the second part, could give the details, if they were so disposed; but they do not seem disposed. However, your correspondent has become satisfied within the last few days of certain imperative conditions, which enter into the terms proposed by the party of the first part, and which, when thoroughly understood by the second party, are altogether likely to defeat the surrender. I will add that these facts come so direct that they may be implicitly relied upon.

First, then, the Chief Justice insists upon making his own platform. He will not be a candidate upon any other. He says he can change his party, perhaps, but not his principles. Hence if the Democratic nomination is accompanied with an exposition of principles at variance with his well-known views on suffrage, finance and reconstruction, he cannot accept it. His position, in brief, I understand to be this: Reconstruction must be accepted as an accomplished fact; suffrage, in the reconstructed States, universal or impartial, must also be held to be an irreversible fact; the credit of the Government must be maintained in good faith, its contracts carried out in letter and spirit, specie payments resumed at an early day, and the National Bank system protected. These are the leading points which he demands shall be conceded to him, and if conceded, what will the Democratic Party have left to fight for? But, on the other hand, he is not without some material which, while he does not regard it in the light of a concession to the Democracy, yet affords a common ground upon which it so happens they can mutually stand. This consists of two ideas—universal amnesty (compensated for by universal suffrage) and opposition to the military element of reconstruction, especially in its assumption of judicial powers. He would restore the Southern States to their positions in the Union at the earliest possible time, and give them once more the sovereign control of their own affairs, subject only to the changes of condition wrought by the war. He thinks the Democratic Party are bound to be defeated, unless they accept the results of the war in good faith, which includes reconstruction, of course, and cease fighting over settled issues.

Now, if any one supposes the Democratic Party will surrender on such terms, they can have little faith in its record or its honesty. It never was a party of expediency. It went to the wall because it adhered to a dangerous principle; and the mass of its adherents will cling to its neck with as much tenacity as the mass of the Republican Party cling to the ideas and principles of progress. It will be a sublime sight when the Democratic Party abandons its record of the past, and surrenders to the Chief Justice on his own terms.

Turning to Congress, it looks now as though the States of Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida would all be admitted, so far as the action of Congress is concerned, before the first of July. Possibly Alabama also. There is a disposition to attach conditions to the bills which were not prescribed by the Reconstruction acts, but most of these efforts will probably fail. The object of these conditions is to prevent any possible change in the suffrage basis, except so far as relieving the disfranchised classes is concerned. The ultimate enfranchisement of all those now disabled is accepted by even the most extreme men in Congress.

Reconstruction so far accomplished will greatly accelerate an early adjournment. The greatest obstacle in the way of an adjournment before the first of July is the fact that the majority feel they cannot go home to their constituents with no other result of the long session than defeat on impeachment. Hence a practically restored Union is a party as well as a political necessity. The Tax bill, I can assure you, will not stand in the way of an adjournment. The present bill stands no chance of passage even by the House, and a short bill, to include a few leading articles, will take its place and become a law, while the extended revision of the law proposed by Mr. SCHENCK will go over until a future day.

CYMON.

A Letter from Ex-President Buchanan.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants in Washington on Wednesday evening last, two letters from Ex-President BUCHANAN were presented, one of which was written a short time before his death, and is as follows:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, March 23, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your very kind letter of the 18th instant, and am much gratified with the friendly sentiments you express toward myself. Rest assured they are warmly reciprocated. During my long residence in Washington I formed a warm attachment for its citizens, I have often remarked that I never have associated with a better society than its resident population. I was always treated with kindness and respect by high and low, rich and poor. As you observed, I walked the streets unattended, and the idea of danger never once entered my mind. I shall ever feel grateful to you all. * * My health, thank God, continues to be good, considering my age. From your friend,

Very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

M. CALLAN, Esq.

The Whisky Frauds.

The Albany *Evening Journal* thus speaks of the action of the United States Court for the Eastern District, and of the Presiding Judge, in the recent cases of revenue frauds which have been tried there:

"Judge BENEDICT deserves great credit for his conduct in this matter. Seldom has a case arisen in which more desperate efforts were made to thwart the ends of justice. The plots to save CALLICOT and his accomplices even contemplated an abolition of the Court, which was earnestly attempted. But the Judge stood firm. He had a duty to perform, and he discharged it without fear or favor. An Executive pardon may, and—if we are to judge from the past and from surrounding circumstances—probably will save CALLICOT from the full infliction of his penalty; but it cannot remove the brand that has been affixed upon his brow, nor restore him to the companionship of honorable men. The conviction of DEVLIN, CALLICOT, ENRIGHT and ALLEN is the beginning of the end for that infamous horde of speculators and robbers known as the whisky ring."

DEATH OF AN AUTHORESS.—Mrs. ANNIE E. GUILD, wife of Mr. JAMES GUILD, of Boston Highlands, died at her residence quite suddenly this morning. She had been ill for two or three weeks past, but her condition was not considered critical. The deceased was about 42 years of age, and was a lady of much refinement of character and literary taste. She was the daughter of Mr. JEREMIAH GORE, formerly Cashier of the Market Bank, was a most estimable lady, and had compiled, in connection with Miss WHITTEMORE, several books which have had a very extensive circulation. Among these were *Hymns of the Ages*, and *Prayers of the Ages*. The deceased was a member of Dr. PUTNAM's church, possessed a kind and genial disposition, and her death will be regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.—*Boston Traveller, June 6.*

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HAZLITT, who waged savage war on every kind of trifling exhibition, praised the pantomime because, as he said, "It is better to act folly than to talk it." The essence of pantomime is practical absurdity; and the pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," that reached its one-hundredth performance on Saturday, realizes all that was ever written or even anticipated of these entertainments, which, more than all others of the current drama, keep the wits in constant chase and the senses in a whirl. This droll piece, which has amused the town and its visitors from the greener spots outside so long, attained its proud age before a very brilliant audience. The theatre was as crowded as if it had been a first instead of the hundredth night. The delighted manager, tickled with his triumph, presented each lady visitor with a handsome nosegay, and the air of the auditorium was filled with the odor of these sweet flowers. This incident, aided by the dazzling scenes and fanciful actions of the play, consummated a vision of fairy land for all the little folks present. Between the first and second acts Mlle. SANGALI was recalled, and was led before the curtain by Mr. FOX. She took that opportunity to present Mr. RIEFF—the leader of the orchestra—with a very richly-mounted baton, in acknowledgement of his carefulness during her dances. In its present condition, "Humpty Dumpty" will be acted until the coming Saturday evening; but on Monday next it is to be refreshed with new scenes, new tricks, dances, etc., and a new drop curtain by MINARD LEWIS is to be unfolded. The prosperity of the Olympic under Mr. HAYS' management is best shown by the fact that since the opening night last September, but six pieces have been produced there. These were "Rip Van Winkle," which ran forty-nine nights; "Midsummer Nights Dream," which was acted a hundred nights; "Fanchon," sixteen; "Little Barefoot," fourteen; "The Pearl of Savoy," six—and finally, "Humpty Dumpty," one hundred, and—as many more, we fancy, as Mr. FOX chooses to pursue his boundless fooling. This is a highly honorable theatre record, and is not to be surpassed by that which any other house could furnish for the same period. The utmost liberality has marked the production of every piece presented, and the heartiest public favor has indorsed a policy which suggested such outlay, encouraging the Olympic management to a continuance of the same.

THE SUMMER SEASON.

The Summer season will begin at Wallack's Theatre to-night. Mr. BROUGHAM will commence an engagement, and produce his comedy on local life and manners called "The Lottery of Life."

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS will not begin his Summer season until Wednesday night, when he brings out Mr. DALY's new play of contemporaneous society called "A Flash of Lightning," a production which has already attracted the attention of burlesquers—the BRYANTS announcing a parody, in rehearsal, entitled "A Flask of (Jersey) Lightning."

The Summer season at the Bowery Theatre is to begin to-night, also, where a new drama of Fenian and Canadian life, by Mr. R. JOHNSTON, called "The Sons of Liberty" is to be played. Mr. BONIFACE and Mr. W. H. WHALLEY are engaged to add to the attractions of the evening.

The performances of the "White Fawn" go on without respect to season; and the 144th representation of that extravaganza will take place at Niblo's Garden to-night.

The English version of "La Belle Helene" still meets with favor at the New-York Theatre. The Misses WORRELL will appear in the piece for the 57th time this evening.

Mr. E. EDDY opens the Stadt Theatre in the Bowery for a Summer season, to-night. Mr. STUDLEY is a member of his company.

Mr. W. H. WALLACK, from London, is to appear in a protean entertainment at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening, entitled "All the Year Round."

The exhibition in this City of the Panorama of the War closes on Thursday next.

The Webb Sisters are on their way home from California.

Mrs. BOWERS is said to have made a greater (pecuniary) success in San Francisco than any artist who has visited the Pacific shore for a long time.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE.

The second performance of "Orphée aux Enfers" on Saturday night, at the French Theatre, showed in every way a marked improvement on the initial representation. The choruses were given with spirit, and the orchestra was more under control than before. Mlle. LAMBELE is certainly a charming artiste, albeit gifted with little voice, and almost destitute of dramatic skill. Her bearing nevertheless is graceful, and she sings with skill.

"Orphée aux Enfers" will be repeated every evening until further notice.

TERRACE GARDEN.

The excellent series of Garden concerts, now in course of being interrupted by the weather, under the vexation of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, deserve the particular attention of the public. The orchestra is one of the best ever brought together by the conductor, whose admirable abilities are well known. The programmes are varied and good, light and refreshing as becomes the Summer season, (if we may be pardoned the sarcasm,) and yet in certain points instructive. The Garden is pleasantly situated. It is conducted with strict propriety, (as we may well suppose when the worthy director of the Philharmonic Society presides in the orchestra,) and affords a charming resort for all who live on the east side, or, indeed, for all who have leisure and inclination to seek the fresh air. On Saturday evening the Arion Society gave its first Summer Night Festival. They will be repeated on alternate Saturdays during the season. The weather, we need scarcely remind our readers, was stormy, and although the attendance was good, it did not fairly represent the interest taken in these general reunions. Nevertheless, the best of feeling prevailed and every one was pleased. Mr. BERGMANN has a different programme each evening, retaining only those numbers which the public approval demands.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

The *matinée* on Saturday was attended by a fashionable audience, and the programme was executed with all the precision which characterizes Mr. THOMAS' performances. Mr. J. N. PATTISON performed two pieces by himself with fine effect. He was encored in each. Mr. LETSCH also executed a solo on the trombone, producing a magnificent tone and displaying very remarkable skill on that difficult instrument.

MUSICAL ITEMS.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, accompanied by her husband, Signor FERRANTI and Mr. G. H. COLBY, sailed for California on Monday last. Mme. ROSA will return to us in November next. She bears with her the good-will of the entire community. Of this fact she had a gratifying proof in the large attendance of musicians, journalists and others, who were on the wharf to wave her a parting farewell.

Mr. J. W. DAWSON, the pianist, was the recipient of a flattering mark of respect on the occasion of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA's last secular concert. He was presented with a bouquet containing a valuable diamond ring. Long may such a graceful custom prevail.

The BRYANTS are doing magnificently at their new hall in the Tammany Building. It has but one fault; it is too small for the multitude that would hear these favorite minstrels.

The San Francisco troupe is equally prosperous. A success so continuous and well sustained says more than can be expressed in mere words of praise.

The Academy of Music will be opened on Wednesday for the *début* of a lady new to our operatic stage. "La Favorita" is the opera selected for the occasion.

The Panorama of the War.

This fine series of pictorial illustrations of some of the most remarkable battles and incidents of our Civil War, is about to be removed to Boston. It has been visited by many thousands of our own citizens and of strangers from the country during the few weeks of its exhibition here, and the public at large bears willing and emphatic witness to the fidelity of the illustrations and the general interest of the whole exhibition. The paintings are spirited, faithful and bring home, with a great deal of force and effect, the realities of the great struggle which they illustrate.

The explanatory lectures by Miss S. B. GOODRICH, which accompany the display of the pictures, add greatly to their interest and attractiveness. They are not mere references to the successive scenes presented, but are clear, well-written and spirited comments on the events recorded, and their bearing on the general fortunes and character of the war. Miss GOODRICH has a clear voice, a distinct and forcible elocution, and is in every way exceedingly well qualified for the somewhat delicate and arduous task she has undertaken. She has contributed largely to the undeniable success and interest of the enterprise.

BOSTON.

Consolidation and Centralization—Action of the Massachusetts Legislature Toward a Railroad Corporation—The State-street Frauds—One of the Parties Missing—New Indictment and Increased Bail.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 6, 1868.

The tendencies of civilization are toward a consolidation of interests and a centralization of power, especially in the matter of railway communication both in Great Britain and in this country. The various telegraph lines have been consolidated almost entirely, and the express business is leaning rapidly in the same direction. But the Legislature of Massachusetts has recently expressed the opinion that consolidation and centralization are a curse to community. It has had occasion to do so by its action in repealing a part of the 87th chapter of the acts of 1852, authorizing the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Corporation to increase their capital stock and to make any lawful contract, and merge or make joint stock with any other railroad company without the limit of this Commonwealth. The nub of this thing is to prevent that corporation from consolidating with the Northampton and New-Haven Railroad, which runs parallel with the Hartford and New-Haven Road, to the west, and having but a short piece of track in Massachusetts. Sixteen years ago the Legislature of this State gave the right for a consolidation of those roads, but it does seem a little strange and extraordinary to the outsider that the statute affording that right should be taken suddenly away by rushing a repealing act through both branches of the Legislature, under a suspension of the rules, and without giving interested parties a hearing upon the subject. It is possible that the members smelt or thought they snuffed the presence of a cat under a quantity of meal, since it has transpired that the Hartford and New-Haven Railway Company waited sixteen years before they chose to take advantage of the act in question. The Senate passed the bill repealing a part of the chapter mentioned in a single day, to the great disgust of the lobby members. The opponents of consolidation urged that the representatives of the Hartford and New-Haven Road had not appeared to the Legislature with clean hands; that a union would enable the Company to increase their capital stock to a fictitious figure, or nearly double; that such an act would operate oppressively upon the people doing business along the parallel road to such an extent as to extinguish it, and that under the law of 1852, containing a clause which was smuggled into it, the Company would be able to perpetrate an injustice by contravening the law of the State, the act itself being general in its form, instead of applying directly to the specific object, which it should have done. The Company has always kept its faith with the State, paid much taxes, and has an understanding with the parallel road that consolidation is the object desired, even if that consolidation is consummated on the basis of the market value of the old stock. The friends of this measure urged that the State of Massachusetts had nothing whatever to do with the matter, but that it belonged to Connecticut, which was capable of attending to its own affairs; that the repeal of a particular portion of the law of 1852 was only to inflict a punishment upon the Hartford and New-Haven Road; that the cry of opposition to consolidation was all nonsense, since the Boston and Worcester and the Western roads had been merged, with twenty-five miles of the latter road in New-York State; that it was nothing but a "dog in the manger" spirit that prompted such action, and finally that the effect of the bill would be to prevent the Hartford and New-Haven Company from forming a union with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, an effect contrary to the policy of Massachusetts. The people of Northampton and Westfield, and the intervening towns, are generally opposed to the proposed consolidation. They think they see in consolidation a high tariff and abuse.

THE STATE-STREET "IRREGULARITIES."

The State-street frauds were before the United States Court to-day, Judges CLIFFORD and LOWELL on the bench. Within a few days the fact was ascertained that EDWARD CARTER, the junior member of the firm of MELLEN, WARD & CO., was missing, and that his bondsmen were ignorant of his whereabouts. Under these circumstances, the District-Attorney deemed it highly necessary that a motion should be heard by the Court to increase the bail of the other parties, consisting of JULIUS F. HARTWELL, CHARLES MELLEN, CHARLES H. WARD and others. The bail required and demanded of each was $50,000. The original bail was $10,000. Messrs. HARTWELL, MELLEN and WARD, who were in the prisoners' dock, were then arraigned upon the new indictments found against them by the last Grand Jury. They were drawn up under the statute of 1846, instead of upon that and the one of 1866, which the authorities at Washington declared of no avail, and which was made the ground-work of this action last August. The indictments were not all read, and are the same as those published in the TIMES some weeks since, with the exception that HARTWELL is charged with committing unlawful transactions against the dignity of the United States, as a Government officer, instead of a "clerk." The prisoners all pleaded "not guilty." After a consultation, the Court, taking into consideration that the prisoners were on hand to answer to the charges preferred against them, that they were in indigent circumstances, and that they were ready and willing to abide by the issue of the case, upon representations made by their counsel, Messrs. R. M. MORSE, Jr., HENRY W. PAINE and GEO. O. SHATTUCK, the Court felt constrained to decrease the amount of bail asked by Attorney HYDE, and ordered that they be held in $20,000 each, with sureties, which have been furnished. In the course of his remarks upon the pecuniary condition of the parties, Judge CLIFFORD expressed the opinion that there was no longer any doubt of HARTWELL's liability to the Government for improperly using the public moneys. The prisoners will be tried next week. Mr. HYDE thought that the amount covered by the charge would reach $2,000,000.

The manner in which the public moneys were used by Mr. HARTWELL may be thus stated, as eliminated by Assistant-Attorney HYDE:

In accordance with the law it is usual to appoint persons to afford the necessary assistance in the Sub-Treasury Department. The defendant (HARTWELL) held the position of disbursing clerk, or paying teller, or cashier, holding or keeping the vault, holding and paying out money. He was allowed to have the key of the vault. During the latter part of August, 1865, the then firm of MELLEN, WARD & CARTER began to engage in speculations, Mr. CARTER being the principal man; he applied to HARTWELL for the use of the public money; HARTWELL consented, and from time to time furnished him with large amounts of money. Matters went along in this way until the following February, when it became necessary to have accounts examined. There was at this time out from $1,200,000 to $1,400,000, and to evade detection and to prevent this whole thing it was arranged to have the funds back at the Custom House for one night. This was difficult to do, but after proposing many contrivances, (MELLEN, WARD & CARTER, in the meantime, having become bankrupt,) it was agreed that that firm should bring to the Custom House as much money as they could, and that the gold should be obtained by inveigling certain banks. Gold was to be shipped from New-York, and by an ingenious arrangement it was decided that the cashier of the State Bank should certify the checks of MELLEN, WARD & CARTER. This was then presented to the Merchants' Bank, and the gold certificates were to be obtained and delivered to HARTWELL to be kept over night. The gold was accordingly purchased, and the programme as agreed upon was carried out; all the money having been borrowed was thus brought back, except gold to the amount of $157,000, held in a check of the cashier of the Newtonville Bank. The defendant now becoming alarmed, disclosed to Mr. GEORGE B. WHITTLE, Chief Clerk in the Assistant Treasurer's office, that he had been allowing the public money to be used by MELLEN, WARD and CARTER. Mr. WHITTLE was asked to allow it to go on, but he refused. Both these gentlemen went to Mr. CHANDLER's room, (Mr. CHANDLER was the United States Assistant Treasurer at that time,) where the same request was made. Defendant then asked WHITTLE to seek an interview with Mr. CARTER to see if he could not induce WHITTLE to allow the use of the public money to go on, but he refused. HARTWELL exhibited Mr. WHITTLE the gold certificate which had been returned to the amount of $580,000; the next morning Mr. WHITTLE asked HARTWELL to make the whole amount good. Part of the money was obtained, and MELLEN, WARD and CARTER, and subsequently, by means of a draft, he obtained more money and made the whole amount good. The money was returned, but it came from others who have lost it.

VIGIL.

HAYTI.

The Latest Intelligence—Reported Revolt of the Tirailleurs—Salnave's Forces again Defeated—The Cacos before Port au Prince.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Saturday, May 23, 1868.

I copy the following from the Jamaica *Gleaner*:

"Among the late intelligence from Hayti comes a report that the Tirailleurs had revolted against the Government, and flocked under the standard of Gen. FAUBERT, who has taken up arms against SALNAVE. The Tirailleurs are an excellent body of picked men, and number 1,000. They were organized by President GEFFRARD soon after his accession to power. The formation of the corps was intrusted to FAUBERT, who was its chief commander up to within a short time of the termination of President GEFFRARD's administration, and who is very popular with the men. The Tirailleurs are in drill and discipline the only reliable troops in Hayti, and their defection from the Government seems to us to leave very little hope for SALNAVE."

The intelligence by the packet is to the effect that the revolution is fast coming to a crisis. The commanding Generals, FAUBERT and NORMIL, had met and combined their forces at Carrefur, which is situated about four miles from Port-au-Prince, and were quite prepared for a general attack upon the capital. They delayed moving only in consequence of the non-arrival of NISSAGE-SAGET, for whom they had in store a triumphal entry into the city. Among various bulletins and other papers relative to the situation, I select the following, as being the most important:

"On the day of the 4th, about 7 o'clock in the morning, our vanguard, composed of the batallion of National Guard of Jeremie, the volunteers, and a batallion of the National Guard of Miragoane, under command of Gen. TIBERIUS ZAMOR and Major CATINAT SANSARICQ, were attacked by the tyrant's troops while the main body of the army was at Grettie. After a sharp fire, which lasted about an hour, the enemy commanded by Gens. VIL LUBIRI and BOBY fled, leaving a great number of wounded, amongst whom was a general officer, said to be Gen. DALCE. Many prisoners taken by us inform us that the forces at the disposal of SALNAVE are not numerous, and that constraint is the only means of his bringing up together a few men. After the triumph won on May 4, the steamer of war the *Twenty-eighth December* renewed her bombardment, but the young volunteers of Miragoane—by the use of their muskets only compelled her to cease firing and keep in the offing. According to the latest official news that we have received both revolutionary armies of the North and Artobonities, commanded by Gen. NISSAGE-SAGET, J. LINCH and MONTAS, were rapidly marching on Port-au-Prince, and it will not be long before they crush the enemy."

CABRAL and several of his followers had arrived at Jacmel to give their personal assistance to the revolution. The British steamer-of-war *Royalist*, which left by order of the Commodore to protect British interests at Port au Prince, grounded as she was going into port, but was expected to get off without sustaining any damage.

The Cacos who had reached the ramparts of Port au Prince have been in arms for over a year under the commands of Gen. MARTAS and AUDRIEUX. They have declared in favor of SAGET. There is no doubt that a good understanding exists between SAGET and the North and South, as in all the proclamations issued he is styled the General-in-Chief. Jeremie, the principal town of the South, is under the command of Gen. HECTOR, one of the ablest officers in the Haytian army; and the Vanguard at Grettie, six miles from Port au Prince, is commanded by Gen. ALEX. PETION FAUBERT, a great tactician educated in the art of war, in the military schools of Paris. Both these Generals are warm supporters of SAGET.

VENEZUELA.

The Situation—Alleged Defection of Rojas, the Revolutionist—Falcon's Power at an End—Objects of the Uprising.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CURACOA, Tuesday, May 19, 1868.

As far as now known at this point, there have been no further battles in Venezuela. But the new arrangement between BRUZUAL and ROJAS is far from having the effect of quieting the troubled waters of Venezuelan politics.

The revolutionists say they have been "sold out" by ROJAS for his own aggrandizement, and are now as active as ever in organizing their forces for operations against him. The States of Carabobo, Yarasui, Barsiquimeto and Aragua are in a complete state of anarchy, and Coro is but little better.

Gen. FALCON, feeling unsafe on land, has, it is said, established himself on board the war steamer *Bolivar*, which is about all of Venezuela that now acknowledges his sway. He is said to be cruising on the coast of Paraguay, and has been named the "coast guard." The supposition is that he is endeavoring to arrange matters with Gen. SUTHERLAND, of Maracaibo. He will probably find but little encouragement in that quarter, as Gen. SUTHERLAND is much too shrewd to think of uniting his fortunes at present with those of a fallen friend.

Gen. FALCON's days of power are without doubt at an end; he has enjoyed nearly five years of uninterrupted rule, made himself immensely wealthy, and, with the whole country arrayed against him, will probably soon resolve to abandon, for the present, the scenes of his former glory, and retire to plot new revolutions to distract the country.

Such a state of unrest has Venezuela attained at last that no one will be able at present to unite the discordant factions now striving for power. The recent revolution appears to have been carried on solely for the purpose of displacing Gen. FALCON without any reference to a Presidential election; and Gen. ROJAS having now seized the supreme power, the strife will be continued until the number of those positions, by loss and discouragement, are so reduced as to enable the leading spirit of one of them to seize the Government and quiet the remaining leaders by distributing the most lucrative offices among them.

PERU.

Anniversary Celebration of the Defeat of the Spaniards by the Peruvians—Peculiar Festivities—A New Railroad Project.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Thursday, May 14, 1868.

The principal event of note thus far this month was the celebration of the 2d of May, the anniversary of the defeat of the Spaniards by the Peruvians, May 2, 1856. This gala day is a counterpart of our celebration of the 4th of July, taking always into consideration the difference in the customs and manners of the people of the United States and those of Peru. The Peruvians enter into the spirit of the celebration, with far more enjoyment, the continual popping of fire-crackers, the loud booming of cannon and the heavy volley from guns occur at every five minutes, and the people, old and young, men, women and children, partake and participate in the general jubilee. Flags are flying from every balcony and house-top. The principal streets are decorated with red and white strips of cloth crossing each other from one side of the street to the other overhead, stagings are erected, from which popular orators deliver speeches at early sunrise; little boys, dressed in appropriate costumes, sing the national anthems from these platforms, and at 12 at noon, little girls, attired in national dress, repeated the singing with the shrillest and most piping of juvenile voices. At 11 in the morning, a full company of soldiers, and the brass band, waited in front of the house of the Prefect, while he dressed and prepared to go to mass. The procession then escorted him to the church, accompanied by the Intendente, Judge, Admiral, and many other high Judiciaries and public officers. But in the evening the festivity reached the climax. The plaza was illuminated, transparencies and gas illuminations of various devices and designs were exhibited in front of public and private buildings. The old Castle was one blaze of light, and every window had its gay streamer and bright-colored flag. The people were all in the streets, shouting and delighted. Numerous charcoal fires were alight in the public plazas, each fire surrounded by an eager crowd, and cooking in little iron kettles over these fires were various attractive messes, each having their own special favorites. A swarthy Indian or native woman presided over these eatables, sitting flat on her naked feet, with her long, black, braided hair hanging far down over her brown shoulders, the charcoal fire light adding a strange lurid gleam to her bronze features as she bent over her little kettle of fritters frying in hot fat, or stirred the savory and odorous compound stewing and bubbling before her. The squat, half-naked figures, the flare of thousands of little charcoal fires, the incessant hissing of fire-works, the flirting and coy glances of languid black eyes from half-veiled faces, the loud whiz of the rockets, the deafening roar of the loud-mouthed brass horns, the furious beating upon drums—the far-off music of the band—the men, women, and children, sitting and sleeping, and gossiping, squatted on both feet on the sidewalks, and in all the doorways, regardless of style, place, attitude, or position, the braying of donkeys, (who never appreciate fireworks) the howling of lost dogs, chased by wanton boys, the shouts and cheers in shrill Spanish at the really fine display of pyrotechnics; these and the many other strange and altogether indiscribable scenes, only to be witnessed in Peru; the soft splendor of the tropical night, the silvery moonlight bathing the scene, and outrivalling the artificial exhibition in brilliancy and delicacy of coloring; the soothing ripple of the waves on the beach, the distant roar of incoming surf, the balmy evening air, everything above and around combined to render the scene interesting and beautiful beyond description.

A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

The Peruvian Government has just contracted with Mr. HARRY MEIGS, the energetic and prompt railroad contractor, so well known, for a railroad to be built immediately from Islay to Arequipa, (ninety miles,) and the Government pays twelve million soles for the road when completed. Arequipa, the second city in Peru, can only be reached by traversing a sandy, barren desert, and the only objects of diversion or interest the entire route of this hundred miles of inland travel, have been the hummocks and ridges of sand and the bleached carcases of mules, freely scattered in the path, half buried in the sand, and the flocks of turkey buzzards hovering overhead, and looking with greedy eyes upon the poor half-starved mule you are riding, and doubtless deliberating among themselves as to the chances of their making a meal from him. All these things will now be changed. A railroad will be a perfect blessing through this wilderness, bringing, as it will, all the products of the interior, and especially the fine wool, for which Arequipa is so noted, into direct and speedy transfer to and from the coast.

MORE YANKEES WANTED.

There has been talk of building a plank road from Lima to Callao, but as yet it has resolved itself into nothing but talk. Such a road is greatly needed, and if we had Yankee enterprise and spirit here, it would long since have been built. As the road now is, the heavy two-wheeled carts, drawn by three sorry looking mules, have a tedious and wearing road—if the wheels are not sunk up to the hubs in holes of sand they are overturned among great boulders, fit only for the foundations of some cellar.

X. Y. Z.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Rhode Island Legislature will next Tuesday elect a United States Senator in place of Gen. SPRAGUE. The Newport *News* says that it is probable that no serious opposition will be made to Gen. SPRAGUE's return, as he has given general satisfaction during the past term; but it adds that there are serious rumors afloat that he is casting in his fortunes with the "Chase movement," and is not to be relied upon for the support of GRANT and COLFAX in the coming campaign; and although there may be no truth in all this, it seems incumbent upon him or his friends to give such information on the subject as shall leave no doubt in the minds of those who are expected to assist in his election.

At the Grant ratification meeting in Augusta, Me., on Thursday evening, Gen. GEORGE SHEPLEY reviewed and explained the conduct of the Maine delegation in the recent Vice-Presidential contest at Chicago. He said that four years ago Massachusetts had aided in defeating HANNIBAL HAMLIN, and that it now complained of their action in not casting their influence for Mr. WILSON. But Maine, he said, would never forget Mr. WILSON's distinguished services, and the time is surely coming when he will take a higher position in the Government of the country.

Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM was serenaded at his home in Ohio recently, and in response delivered a speech, in which he said that, though the President is not removed, as he should have been, he is nevertheless admonished that he is not the people's master, nor above their laws. The people need not be discouraged—the power is in their hands, and they may achieve in the coming elections, by ballot, a victory as brilliant and as essential to the future of the Republic as that which they did achieve in 1865 under the same wise, patriotic and heroic leader by the bayonet.

The Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, remarking that it is probable that Gov. BULLOCK will probably go abroad for an extended tour very early next year, says: It is not probable that office will have further attraction for him at present. He might have gone to Congress long ago from the Worcester District, but peremptorily declined being a candidate. I do not believe he has the least aspirations for a United States Senatorship, or anything else."

The Louisville *Journal* scouts the idea of Chief Justice CHASE being the Democratic candidate for President, and it expresses the regret that any Democrat has thought fit to mention him as a possible candidate. It says: "To talk of making him the candidate is at once to cripple his influence over his followers, and to confess our inability to elect a man of our own. It is suicidal." The *Journal* urges the nomination of PENDLETON, for whom the State delegation was instructed by the Convention last February.

A letter from Hon. JEHU BAKER was read at the Republican Convention in the Illinois Twelfth Congressional District, positively declining to be brought before the Convention for renomination, and saying that he would be compelled to decline a nomination if tendered.

At a reunion of the Tenth Ohio Cavalry in Mansfield, Ohio, on the 3d inst., resolutions were adopted heartily concurring in the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX, and promising that they will "rally round the flag" in November next, to sustain loyalty and liberty.

The Chester *Republican* regrets that a few discontented politicians in the Fourth District of Philadelphia, now represented in Congress by Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, have brought forward the name of WILLIAM B. THOMAS, as a candidate in opposition to him.

A Baltimore dispatch reports that all but two of the Maryland delegates to the New-York Convention are strongly favorable to PENDLETON's nomination. Gov. SWANN has some hopes of obtaining the Vice-Presidential nomination.

Hon. DANIEL M. HENRY is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Maryland First District, now represented by Hon. HIRAM McCULLOUGH.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. LOAN, Member of Congress from the Seventh Missouri District, writes home that under existing circumstances he does not desire a reëlection.

The name of Hon. NATHAN T. STRATTON of Gloucester, is added to the list of candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New-Jersey.

Duel between Colored Men in Savannah—One of them Killed.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, June 4.

Since the colored man has been brought into the political arena, the names of JACKSON BRANDT and EUGENE MOOREHEAD have been prominently before the citizens of Savannah. The former was the presiding officer of the Baker Council No. 9, Union League of America, of which BRADLEY was the secretary. Dissensions occurred among the members of the League, and Baker Council fell to pieces, and at the late election BRANDT worked with the Conservatives, and was subsequently elected President of a colored Conservative Club, of which MOOREHEAD was one of the vice-presidents. On Monday night, MOOREHEAD and BRANDT were in company, and a quarrel sprung up between them. The former accused the latter of having played the part of a traitor to the white people, and accused him of having gained the confidence of the whites for the purpose of playing into the hands of the Radicals. BRANDT replied that he (MOOREHEAD) was a liar. Further remarks of this nature ensued, and the parties then separated. The next day BRANDT sent MOOREHEAD a challenge to fight a duel, which was promptly accepted. Efforts to reconcile the two, and to have the challenge withdrawn, were of no avail.

A little before 6 o'clock yesterday morning the two principals, with their seconds and a few friends, embarked for South Carolina. They went directly across to Screven's Ferry and landed there, and proceeded to the old dueling ground, where, without any loss of time, the final contest was prepared for. BRANDT was seconded by ALECK HARDEE, and MOREHEAD by D. H. SPEARING. The weapons were double-barreled shot-guns, one barrel of each gun being loaded with sixteen buckshot. The two were placed in position at fifteen paces distant from each other. They were perfectly cool and collected. The word was given by SPEARING—"Are you ready? Fire!"—and both guns were discharged almost simultaneously. MOREHEAD exclaimed, "I've hit him," and at that instant BRANDT fell, and was picked up by his friends and carried to the boat. All hands then reëmbarked, and in a short time arrived in this city. BRANDT was placed in a cart and conveyed to his home. He was badly wounded in both legs, and in the groin and thighs, the shot having scattered considerably. Eight shot struck him, and one of them cut a large artery, which caused him to bleed profusely. Drs. BULLOCH and MORRISON were called to attend him; but, despite the skill of the physicians, he bled to death. Yesterday afternoon Dr. B. P. MYERS, Coroner, held an inquest. From the testimony of the witnesses we learn that the correspondence was short and to the point. BRANDT's letter was simply a challenge to fight. MOOREHEAD's was equally laconic, expressing his readiness, and naming the time and weapons, &c. The men were stationed at fifteen paces, and at the word "fire" discharged their weapons. BRANDT fell and was picked up by SEABROOK. MOOREHEAD was called up and shook hands with BRANDT in token of amity, and the party then embarked on their return to this city.

A Mayor Complains of Himself for Breach of the Peace.

A letter from Petersburg, Va., 5th inst., says:

"A novel and rather anomalous case was tried in the Mayor's Court this morning—the trial of the Mayor, Mr. BURGESS, for a breach of the peace, he being the complainant and the sole witness in the matter. Three Magistrates (invited by Mr. BURGESS) sat on the trial. The circumstances were these: Mr. BURGESS having been informed that a young gentleman by the name of PHILLIPS, a salesman in a clothing store, had in a large company charged him with perjury in taking the iron-clad oath, waited on Mr. PHILLIPS and inquired of him if he had said so. On being answered in the affirmative, Mr. BURGESS asked him if he would repeat it. PHILLIPS said yes; whereupon Mr. BURGESS struck him, and a scuffle ensued; but the parties were separated before any serious damage was done. This was late yesterday afternoon.

When the magistrates, Messrs. KEVAN, CORLING and HARVELL, took their seats on the bench this morning, Mr. BURGESS handed them the Mayor's list of cases, wherein he had entered the offence above described. He thereupon testified against himself. When asked if any witnesses had been summoned, he replied no. A policeman was then sent for Mr. PHILLIPS, but he could not be found. So on the Mayor's own statement he was fined $10 and bound over in $250 to keep the peace for twelve months. Mr. BURGESS appealed earnestly to the Court to relieve him from the necessity of giving bonds, declaring he would never be guilty again of any similar offence, no matter what people might say of him or write to him. He said he was willing to pay a fine to any amount, even if it was $500. But the Court insisted, and the bonds were accordingly executed."

Immigrants at the Grave of Lincoln.

A letter from Springfield, Ill., 4th inst., to the Chicago *Evening Journal*, mentions the following:

"A noteworthy incident occurred in this city yesterday afternoon. A party of emigrants from Indiana *en route* to Missouri, numbering some twenty wagons, hitched their teams in the city and proceeded by the street cars to Oak Ridge Cemetery, and there reverently uncovered their heads in the presence of the place of the sepulchre of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They were of the more intelligent and superior class of farmers, and said they could not pass through the city in whose precincts repose the ashes of the man they so much loved when alive, without paying their respects to the sacred shrine. Such settlers as these will make a great State of Missouri, and place its radicalism beyond any peradventure."

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE IN RICHMOND.—Mrs. Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and Miss NELLIE CHASE, daughters of the Chief Justice, arrived in Richmond yesterday, and took rooms at a hotel. Last night Judge BURNHAM gave a handsome entertainment in honor of the Chief Justice. It was attended by many army officers and their ladies, besides a number of citizens of Richmond.—*Richmond Dispatch, June 6.*

Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."

"PAPHIAN LOTION."

Removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH-BLOTCHES, TAN, &c., and renders the SKIN SOFT, FAIR and BLOOMING. SOLD by all DRUGGISTS.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."

For the TOILET, NURSURY and BATH, will not chap the skin. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Advt.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

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SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

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No. 22 John-st., up stairs,

continue to make a specialty of the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SOLID SILVERWARE, embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

The Gorham Electro-Plated Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail by

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Previous to Going to the Country

It is advisable for those afflicted with Dandruff, Itching, Sore Heads, falling and prematurely Gray Hair, or who desire to prevent such an affliction during the hot season, to immediately consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

A Chemical Fact for the Ladies.

The natural fluid which nourishes and sustains the hair is almost chemically identical with BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a combination of purified and deodorized cocoa-nut oil, with a vegetable stimulant. New-York office, No. 592 Broadway.

As a Positive and Unfailing Cure for Piles, Cuts, Bruises, Bunions, Sores and all Eruptions of the Skin, DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is acknowledged by every one to be without an equal. It stops pain in a few moments and invariably heals without SCAR. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

Gent's Fashionable Clothing.

Largest stock in the City.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
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Boys' Clothing.

Largest stock in the City.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

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LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers No. 55 John-st.

Why send for a Physician in cases of ordinary sickness, when a few sparkling and delicious doses of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT will relieve the disordered stomach or liver and remove all the accompanying pain within forty-eight hours? Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan on the Face, use PERRY'S "Moth and Freckle Lotion." Sold everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—RIDNER.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., by Rev. Alex. Jones, D. D., HENRY MARTIN to MARY VICTORIA, daughter of John F. Ridner.

SPRAGUE—PURDY.—On Wednesday evening, June 3, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. C. D. Foss, WALDO SPRAGUE to ANNIE MARTINDALE, daughter of Alfred S. Purdy, M. D., and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Stephen Martindale, all of this City.

WAGNER—LAUER.—On Thursday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Pottsville, Penn., by Rev. G. H. Hinterleitner, WILLIAM H. WAGNER, of Fort Lee, N. J., to A. JOSEPHINE, daughter of George Lauer, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BALLANTINE.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, June 7, JULIA, wife of Peter Ballantine, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 15 Front-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BACKUS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, June 6, CHARLES BACKUS, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, June 8, from his late residence, Meeker-av., near Kingsland-av., at 1 o'clock P. M.; and the friends of the family from Rev. S. H. Meeker's Church, Bushwick-av., near North 2d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—At Westchester, on Saturday, June 6, EUGENIA, wife of Wm. Cooper, aged 45 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Westchester, on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M., and from the Methodist Episcopal Church at West Farms, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COCKS.—On Saturday, June 6, of apoplexy, JOHN COCKS, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Croton Landing, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot for the 10 o'clock train from New-York; return by 4:43.

EBBETS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 6, ELIZA A. EBBETS, eldest daughter of James Ebbets.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 321 West 18th-st., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

JAUNCEY.—On Saturday, June 6, MARY ELIZA, relict of Joseph Jauncey, M. D., of Westport, Conn.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Frank T. Brown, No. 99 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

JAHNE.—On Friday, June 5, HELENA S., wife of Henry Jahne, aged 51 years, 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 247 York-st., Jersey City, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KEMP.—On Saturday morning, June 6, CHARLES EDGAR KEMP, in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, June 8, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 413 West 33d-st.

KISSAM.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, June 6, Capt. EDGAR KISSAM, late of Company D, 9th N. J. Vols., in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 209 Montgomery-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, June 7, KATE EFFINGHAM, only child of Chester B. and Kate C. Lawrence, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family, and those of Effingham N. Lawrence and Geo. C. Peters, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, June 9, from No. 145 Dean-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

McINTYRE.—On Saturday, June 6, DUNCAN CAMERON, son of Ewen and Emily A. McIntyre, aged 1 year, 9 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 West 18th-st.

POTTS—BREVOORT.—At the Church of the Atonement, on Thursday, June 4, by Rev. Wm. Sabine, WILLIAM ROCKHILL POTTS to EMILY S. BREVOORT.

REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 6, ELIZABETH, relict of Edwin G. Reynolds, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, Wm. Reed, No. 416 Hudson-av., on Monday at 3 P. M.

STEBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 5, AUGUSTA L., daughter of Marietta H. and Philander W. Stebbins.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 116 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Monday, June 8, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

STROBELL.—On Saturday, June 6, of heart disease, Mrs. SARAH R. STROBELL, widow of the late Benjamin Strobell, of Charleston, S. C., in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Richard Marsh, corner of Green and Patchen avs., Brooklyn, on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M.

VALLANCE.—On Saturday, June 6, at Fairmount-av., Bergen City, MARGARET V. A. L. VALLANCE, widow of William H. Vallance, and daughter of the late C. F. Lindsley, of New-York.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bergen City, N. J., without further notice.

WILLETT.—On Sunday, June 7, LORENZO DEAGLE WILLETT, son of John E. and Josephine Willett, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 33 Watts-st., on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 P. M.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE

OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
Retailing at manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted.

LOW PRICES

FOR CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

DECORATED DINNER SETS	$70 00
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS	11 00
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces.	8 50
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 132 useful pieces	38 00
PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 148 useful pieces	33 00
WHITE GRANITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces	3 75
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, 4 pieces	12 00
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, six pieces	20 00
SILVER-PLATED ICE-WATER PITCHERS	5 00
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, six bottles	7 00

Also, CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., in proportion.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

BEST "NEW-YORK MILLS" SHIRTS, $2 65; lace ties, 50c.; gauze undershirts, 60c.; linen collars, 10c. Importer's sale men's furnishings. No. 141 Fulton-st.

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, ready made and made to order, wholesale and retail. Removed from No. 403 to No. 691 Broadway.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

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CHARLES READE
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DION BOUCICAULT.
AUTHORS' COPYRIGHT EDITION.
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The new volume of the "ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA," the most important book of the year, is now ready. It is a work indispensable to every merchant, mechanic, farmer and professional man. Agents wanted everywhere to canvass for it. Sold only by subscription. No book will pay an experienced or competent agent so well as this. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. Address

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New-York.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held at their headquarters, No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., on MONDAY, June 8, at 8 P. M. Important business will be transacted.

JAMES HUNTER, President.
NOBLE McDONALD, Secretary. HUGH GARDNER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

LETTERS OF CREDIT

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Howes & Macy, Bankers,

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Buy and Sell all issues of

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at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes. June 6, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 45 DIFFERENCE.

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ST. LOUIS 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

Bonds have 20 years to run. Interest payable May 1 and November 1, at THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK. The subscribers' authorized agents for the sale of these bonds offer a limited amount at 86 and accrued interest.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

Railroad Bonds, first mortgage, 7 per cent., interest payable February and August in New-York.

H. G. MARQUAND,
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ALABAMA FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, South Carolina Sixes and Virginia Registered Stock for sale.

SOUTHERN STATE and RAILROAD SECURITIES a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
Bankers,
No. 19 Wall-st.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1868.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Kansas, due July 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the office of the National Trust Company, No. 336 Broadway.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 303 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, AT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT., One Million Dollars of their Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.

Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and the franchises of the Company.

The outstanding Bonds of the Company, due in 1873, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the old issue the amount to be paid for taxes.

L. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

UNION AND LOGANSPORT SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds at the low rate of 85 and accrued interest. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road between Union, Ohio, and Logansport, Indiana, being a link in the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad Company, the new route to Chicago, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into the first mortgage bonds of that Company. For further particulars apply to

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
BUFFALO, May 20, 1868.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Secretary's office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of June next.

The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of June, and remain closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 15th day of June next at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and to issue sinking fund bonds of the Company bearing interest at eight per cent., at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented you at said meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.

Per order of the Board.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,	LE GRAND B. CANNON,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	THOMAS DICKSON,
ABIEL A. LOW,	O. DE F. GRANT,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

THE OVERDUE INTEREST COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, also of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid, adding interest from maturity, and deducting Government tax, upon presentation at the office of this Company.

B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, O., May 17, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 30th inst. until the 11th day of June next.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1868, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 6, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 18, 1868.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company for the election of directors, will be held at the office, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111¾	112¼	5-20 Coupon, '67..	113	113¼
Coupon, 1881......	116⅝	116⅞	10-40 Registered..	105¾	106
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108¼	109	10-40 Coupon......	106	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112¼	112½	Gold.......	139⅜	139½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅜	110⅝	June 7.30.......	109¾	109⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅝	110¾	July 7.30......	109¾	109⅞
5-20 C.'65. Jan July	113	113½			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

issue circular Letters of Credit through ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON, AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.

Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 114 BROADWAY.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, held on Monday the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,	John Auchincloss,
Josiah Lane,	Oliver S. Carter,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Oliver H. Shepard,
Caleb Swan,	James B. Johnston,
Thomas W. Gale,	Sidney Brooks,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Henry Parish,
Charles Williams,	John Bryan,
William Whitewright,	Edward H. R. Lyman,
Wyllis Blackstone,	Richard W. Bleecker,
Joshua J. Henry,	Joseph A. Sprague.
Acton Civill,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors held on Tuesday, May 26, J. W. Otis was unanimously reëlected President, and R. W. Bleecker Vice-President for the ensuing year.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two then held by them.

The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments of ten per cent. each on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 11th.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the seven per cent. bonds, falling due first August next, are hereby notified that the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the capital stock of the Company at par for such bonds as may be surrendered to him prior to the first day of July next. Accrued interest on the bonds will be allowed to the holder. This Road is under a perpetual lease, and has always paid semi-annual dividends of four per cent. in August and February, besides accumulating a surplus.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer,
No. 13 William-st., New-York.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PROPRIETORS of the City of Brunswick are requested to meet at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on June 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to make a grant of 45 acres of its property in order to secure the construction of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad from Brunswick to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. The transfer-books will be closed from 12th to 25th June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary, &c.

FOR INVESTMENT—TRUST FUNDS, &C.—8 per cent. City of Keokuk New Coupon Bonds, interest and principal at the Central National Bank, New-York, January and July, 20 years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; four coupons paid, and total issue is but $300,000. These are regarded as among the best secured corporation bonds in America. A small amount only for sale at 95 per cent. and interest. Apply to

WM. H. SANFORD,
Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT.—GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—The never-failing Mrs. S. VANHORN has now arrived from Europe; the greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; reveals the past, present and future, and all the events through life; she has the great Egyptian Talismer to cause love and speedy marriages. No. 40 3d-av., below 10th-st.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, tells name and shows likenesses of future husbands; brings together those long separated. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUSTUS SILBIR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK WERMANN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES McBRIEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of KENYON G. VIELE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of A. Viele & Sons, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FERDINAND BRANDEIS, PHILIP LOEB, SOLOMON WEIL and ISAAC WEIL, of the City, County and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. RAHMING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John C. Rahming, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1868.

my25-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER FREAR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Alexander Frear, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1868.

m25-law-3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JABEZ HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jabez Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1868.

my25-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. ORCUTT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John F. Orcutt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1868.

my25-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. STEVENSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James E. Stevenson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1868.

my25-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. WOODHULL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of June, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, May 23, A. D. 1868.

my25-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th day of May, A. D. 1868.

je1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. CROWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts:—By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1868.

je8-law3w-M* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAYER MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Mayer Meyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 6th day of May, A. D., 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je1-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAV ZERWECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gustav Zerweck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my25-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. SIMPSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles M. Simpson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my24-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN B. RYER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John B. Ryer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je8-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES P. H. RIPLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Lee, Ripley & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE E. BOARDMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN D. BROOME, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Dozier & Broome, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. MARKHAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. PAINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Paine, of Brooklyn, doing business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1868.

je1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES BENNETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James Bennett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1868.

je1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WOODRUFF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Woodruff, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1868.

je1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE SCOTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Scott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1868.

je1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA B. HYDE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the eighteenth day of June, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before ISAAC DAYTON, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated at New-York, May, 23, A. D., 1868.

my521law3wM GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of COTTON W. BEAN and WILLIAM WILSON, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and to each of them.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1868.

my25-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT W. BEATTY, JOHN C. BEATTY and GEORGE R. BEATTY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, March 24, 1868.

je1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS T. PRANKARD, WILLIAM C. PRANKARD and JOHN S. MARSHALL, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Francis T. Prankard, of the City of New-York, in said District, William C. Prankard and John S. Marshall, both of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and of the estate of each of said bankrupts, who were co-partners in business in the City of New-York, in said District, and who were on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated City of New-York, 29th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
je1-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen.—In the matter of SIMON SCHWAB, a bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Schwab, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my25-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. LENZ, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 25, 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Charles P. Lenz, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his petition by the District Court of said district.

je1-law3wM R. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM VAN BUSKIRK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Van Buskirk, of the town of Saugerties, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JACOB H. DUBOIS,
je8-law3wM Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 1,266—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Morris Davis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868.

MARCUS SOLOMAN,
No. 90 Vesey-st., New-York, Assignee.
je8-law3wM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the firm name of SCHEPP & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by LEOPOLD SCHEPP, at No. 207 Fulton-st., New-York City, who alone is authorized to sign the late firm name in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 5, 1868.

J. W. SMITH,
L. SCHEPP.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE OF CLOAKS, &c.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, JUNE 8,

When we will offer, at retail, an elegant assortment of rich and elegant Paris-made garments, at

AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

ALSO,

SUMMER CLOTH SACQUES at $6, formerly $12.
SUMMER CLOTH SACQUES at $10, formerly $20.
SUMMER SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, at $17, formerly $20 to $35.
SUMMER SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, at $20 to $25, formerly $40 to $65.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,

VIENNA ALL-WOOL SHAWLS, C. $4,

FORMERLY $6.

OTHER MAKES AND QUALITIES EQUALLY LOW AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

INCLUDING

Paris Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, Lawns, Poplins, Bareges, Percales, Piques, English, French and Domestic Prints, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars and Cravats, Umbrellas and Parasols,

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.

AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, BRUSSELS,

Three-ply, Two-ply and Stair Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Mats, Rugs, Matting, Stair-rods, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Spring Beds, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Paillasses and Bedding of every description,

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LADIES' AND JUVENILES OUTFIT DEPARTMENT.

GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

Infants' Wardrobes Complete. Ladies' Breakfast Robes, Robes de Chambre, Silks, Corsets, Corset-covers, Undergarments, Robes de Nuit. Ladies' and Children's Suits, Hats, Caps, Sacques, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO

A LARGE LOT OF ELEGANT LAWN BRAIDED MORNING ROBES, REDUCED FROM $25 to $16.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

This stock has been selected with great care, and we invite inspection with confidence. Reliable upholsterers to attend to fitting up hotels, steamboats, ships and private residences.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LINEN SHEETINGS,

PILLOW LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLES,

QUILTS,

CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, PIQUES, &c.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

$60,000 worth
of Ribbons,
Velvets,
Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Straw Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves,
&c., &c., &c.

5,000 Needlework Bands, below cost.
Edgings and Insertions, below cost.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, below cost.
Rich Lace Sets, below cost.
GREAT REDUCTION TO CLOSE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

RICH LACE GOODS BELOW COST.
Guipure Valenciennes, Cluny Point Laces.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs, below cost.
Real Lace Collars, below cost.
Lot of Real Cluny Collars, 45c.

Muslins at prices to close.
Jaconets, Nainsook, Swiss, Bishop Lawn, &c., &c.
In Plain, Striped, Figured and Plaids,
HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,500 dozens in Ladies', Gent's, and Misses' Hemstitch, Tape-Borders, Needlework, Colored Borders, and Mourning, from the lowest to the FINEST GOODS WAY BELOW COST TO CLOSE.

REMNANTS OF NEEDLEWORK,
REMNANTS OF LACES,
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS,
REMNANTS OF TRIMMINGS.

DRESS-TRIMMINGS, PRICES WAY DOWN.
Lots of Silk Fringes, 3c., 6c., 10c., and 12½c. a yard.
Lots of Silk and Satin Gimps, 3c., 6c., and 10c. a yard.
Lots of fancy Silk Trimmings, 3c., 6c., and 10c. a yard.
Lots of Marseilles Trimmings, 6c. to 25c. a piece.
Lots of Marseilles Fringes, 25c. a piece.
SILK FRINGES, EVERY SHADE.
SATIN TRIMMING, EVERY SHADE.

TO CLOSE STOCK, GREAT REDUCTION ON RIBBONS, TRIMMING, BONNET, and SASH RIBBONS.
Reduced below cost,
Flowers and Feathers,
Satins and Silks,
Crapes and Velvets.
LOT OF ENGLISH CRAPES, 25c., 50c., and 75c. a yard.
Straw Goods at your own price, to close the stock.
LADIES' and MISSES' Hats and Bonnets, in all the new shapes and styles.
Lots of Hats closing from 25c. up.
BOYS' STRAW HATS BELOW cost.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Lots of Regular-Made Hosiery from 25c. pair up.
Ladies' Kids reduced to 25c. pair.
LADIES' KIDS REDUCED to 50c. pair.
LADIES' BEST KIDS REDUCED to 75c. pair.
BLACK KIDS, VERY BEST, reduced to 75c.
GENT'S KID GLOVES reduced to 60c.
CLEARING SALE. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
PARASOLS—THE ENTIRE STOCK AT PRICES TO CLOSE.
Fancy Goods.
Fans closing out at reduced prices.
Buttons of every description.
Fine Sets of Jewelry and Sleeve-Buttons.
Excellent 200-yard Spool-Cottons 25c. doz.
Brushes, Combs, Braids, Ornaments, &c., &c.

WM. KINZEY,
No. 645 Broadway, second door above Bleecker-st.

LACE CURTAINS,

CRETONNE CHINTZES,

TWILLS, DIMITIES, BAZANS, &c.

SLIP COVERS CUT AND MADE.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

WHITE BED QUILTS,

COUNTERPANES, SPREADS, &c., AN IMMENSE STOCK, OVER 30 CASES, Received from the

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALES

OF Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, and TOWNSEND, MONTANT & CO., June 2 and 3, Together with a large and complete stock in store of WHITE AND COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS, making altogether the largest and most desirable assortment ever offered at RETAIL, and at prices SO LOW as to bring them within reach of all.

FULL DOUBLE SIZE

HONEY-COMB QUILTS,

$1 25, $1 60, $2 25, $2 75 and $3 each, being fully 25 per cent. less than any similar goods have been offered this season.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

DRY GOODS

POPULAR GOODS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

ROMAN SCARFS,
TIES AND SASHES.
UNIQUE SCARF RINGS
AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.
BALBRIGGAN AND BALMORAL HOSIERY.
SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES.

With an elegant and extensive variety of FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,

Will be found at

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 639 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

WINDOW SHADES,

WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND

CORNICES,

GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.

Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

MONDAY, JUNE 8, OPENING OF NEW GOODS.

Best assortment of new Dress Goods, suitable for the present time, most of them bought at the last auction sales, and much below the prices of other houses.

SILK SERGES, LENOS, BAREGES, MOZAMBIQUES, ALPACA POPLINS, PIQUES, PERCALES, ORGANDIES, CALICOES, &c., guaranteed below the market price.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

N. B.—Goods exchanged if they are not as represented.

THREAD LACE AND LLAMA LACE POINTES, A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.

LACE JACKETS, FICHUS, ROBES, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A FINE STOCK OF GRENADINE, BAREGE, AND OTHER DESIRABLE STYLES OF SUMMER SHAWLS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

MANTLES!

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION in the Prices of the balance of their SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS, to Close the Season, consisting of CLOTH, SILK, LACE, and other DESIRABLE MATERIALS, in SACQUES, MANTILLAS, JACKETS, WALKING SUITS, &c., of PARIS and THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, from the most DISTINGUE DESIGNS.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

are now offering the balance of their stock of all the LATEST NOVELTIES IN SUMMER FABRICS, imported this season, in MEDIUM and RICH QUALITIES,

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES!

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

PLAIN COLORED
TAFFETAS AND FAILLES,
FANCY FIGURED, CHINE, AND STRIPED SILKS.
BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL QUALITIES AND PRICES.
SILK AND SILK AND WORSTED GRENADINES.
WHITE AND COLORED "YAK CLOTHS."
SUMMER POPLINS AND VELOURS,
LACE AND SILK PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
"CHEILLEY'S" CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
In 1, 2, 3, and 4 Buttons;
LISLE THREAD, SILK, AND BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS;
HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN, EMBROIDERED, COLORED BORDERED, &c.;
PARIS EMBROIDERIES;
INFANTS' CAPS, ROBES, LINEN YOKES, &c., &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LLAMA LACE POINTS.

LLAMA LACE POINTS.
PARASOL COVERS.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
OUR NEW ASSORTMENT
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
$1 PER PAIR, WARRANTED.
LADIES' COTTON AND LISLE-THREAD HOSE.
REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
WE OFFER EVERY ARTICLE AT AN EXCEEDINGLY SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
MANY THINGS WILL BE FOUND QUITE AS CHEAP AS IN GOLD TIMES.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

OUR FANCY BONNET RIBBONS, of every description, closing out at 50 cents on the dollar.

Full lines of all the desirable width and shade under market prices.

NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS TO-DAY.

Three kinds of LADIES' KID FRENCH SILK GLOVES, slightly damaged, at 50 cents the pair. Perfect at 62½ and 75 cents the pair. Very best qualities.

TRY OUR DOLLAR GLOVES, warranted genuine Kid. We have KID GLOVES at 30 cents a pair.

SILK MITS, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, HOSIERY AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES, Closing out very much under regular prices.

NEW LACES! NEW LACES!! NEW LACES!!!

DOTTED, FROSTED, CRYSTALIZED and BEADED, every color and width.

LINES OF REAL LACE VAILS, REAL LACE PARASOL COVERS and COIFFURES, at about 60 cents on the dollar.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS AND CORDED SILKS, Everything desirable.

DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS. SILK FRINGES, BUTTONS and VELVET RIBBONS in endless variety.

CHEAPEST CORSETS IN THE CITY.

SILK PARASOLS, 63, 75, and 87 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and upwards—all below last week's prices.

CLOSING OUT STRAW BRAIDS, TASSELS, CORDS and every description of STRAW TRIMMINGS, under cost of importation.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Straw Goods every morning from auction and private sale.

Latest and cheapest stock in the City without doubt. Straw Hats, Bonnets, Jockeys and Caps for Ladies', Misses' and Boys', from 5 cents to $5.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

MONDAY.

White and Drab Manilla Braid Jockeys, every shape, at 40c., 44c., 50c., 75c., and $1.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS will find it to their interest to examine our stock of Millinery and Straw Goods.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS.

Silk Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Binding, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, French Corsets and Skirts, small wares and fancy goods; a great variety at lowest prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS

AT GAYNOR'S,

PAUNIER SKIRTS in all the leading PARIS STYLES, now opening.

Also, several cases of our own SPECIALTY.

PARIS HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSET, LIGHT TEXTURE FOR SUMMER WEAR.

We have also added to our business LADIES' MORNING ROBES, DRESSES, and SUITS in WHITE and COLORED FRENCH LAWNS, and other materials very suitable for the COUNTRY and SEA-SIDE.

GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

AT JACKSON'S,

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

FINE TAMISE CLOTH, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA CLOTH, $7 50, WORTH $12.
FINE CREPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, $3 PER DRESS, WORTH $5.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 62½c., 75c. and 87½c. PER YARD, MUCH BELOW REAL VALUE.
TAMARTINES, 37½c. PER YARD, WORTH 62½c.
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, AT $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3; REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES, FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
ALSO, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF GRAY SILK SERGES, PONGEES, WASH POPLINS, GRANITE POPLINS, MOSAMBIQUES, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., &c.
N. B.—A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ELEGANT MOURNING BONNETS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN STRAW GOODS.

Owing to the great fall in prices at the late auction sales, we have reduced our prices to-day 30 per cent.

A large assortment of Bonnet Frames, also colored Laces with Edgings to match, at

T. D. SLOANE'S,
No. 319 Canal-st., near Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, 22d May, 1868.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 20th June next at 3 o'clock P. M., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. on the following Monday, (June 22d,) for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

The printed schedules, with form of offer and guarantee, will be ready for distribution June 1.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guaranty, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them: *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Paymaster's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-Yard at (name the Yard.)*"

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the gaurantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard Wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Fire-sand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top Coal; No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards and Naval Asylum;

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Nos. 6, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 29, 32.

BOSTON.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 31, 32.

NEW-YORK.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 31, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 27, 29.

PENSACOLA.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, N. Y.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 6 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places and in the order named, viz.:

SECTION I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

SECTION II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and not later than Aug. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for the whole work, either by one price per cubic yard for the whole, or by different prices for each section. The estimated quantities named above will be used in calculating the aggregate of the bids.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones,) which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Col., U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 5, 1868.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
May 25, 1868.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M., 22d June, 1868.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 10,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

The price must be for the coal delivered at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, or on board of vessels at such points within six miles thereof as may be designated by the Bureau at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

Blank forms of offer, guarantee, &c., will be furnished upon application to the Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting Primary School No. 26 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Repairs, &c."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. FISCHER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STOTZMAN,
JOHN BYRNES,
F. C. WAGNER,
Board of Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

JUNE 3, 1868.

INSTRUCTION.

PRACTICAL ELOCUTION.—CIRCULARS particularly descriptive of Prof. WELLS' interesting and effective system of teaching elocution, and for the PHYSICAL TRAINING and DEVELOPMENT of the VOCAL ORGANS, obtainable, and subscriptions to a New-York Summer class, now forming, received at BRENTANO'S Literary Emporium, No. 708 Broadway.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, will remain open day and evening all Summer for instruction in book-keeping, writing, &c.; gentlemen can secure private rooms.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for Boys—Amherst, Mass. H. C. NASH.

TEACHERS.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, experienced in teaching English, Music and French, wishes an engagement. Address R. G. W., Post Office, Union-square.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS governess; can teach French, German and music; best of references given. Apply at No. 16 West 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 10
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 17
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 24
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 1
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 8
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 15
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, June 13
NAPOLEON III	CARBY	SATURDAY, June 27
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO	June 11	SIBERIA	June 25
TARIFA	June 18	PALMYRA	July 2

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, COLORADO,
MINNESOTA, NEVADA, } Building.
NEBRASKA, IDAHO.

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, June 10
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, June 24
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, July 8

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, June 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,)	MONDAY, June 15
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, June 20
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, June 27
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY, June 29
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, July 4

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail every SATURDAY from Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA	June 13	BRITANNIA	July 4
COLUMBIA	June 20	HIBERNIA	July 11
CALEDONIA	June 27	EUROPA	July 18

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN
The elegant first-class steamship
QUAKER CITY, C. WOLF, Commander,
will sail for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 13 North River.
Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $28—gold. For passage apply to
LEXOW & VOIGT, Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st.
Or on the pier to CHAS. BUSHOR.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, will leave SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
The elegant first-class steamship
ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES,
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, for Bremen via Havre,
SATURDAY, June 13,
to be followed by the CIRCASSIAN, June 27.
Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25; gold. Apply for freight and passage to RUGER BROS. & CO., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, June 11.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, June 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 25
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sailing on TUESDAY, June 9.
Per cubic foot, 80 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

EMILY B. SOUDER	LEBBY	SATURDAY, June 13.
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, June 20.
CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, June 27.
GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY, July 4.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY 20 DAYS.
Steamer VIRGO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JUNE 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving June 9 connects closely with steamer NEW-YORK, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JUNE 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
JUNE 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE
BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE,
In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON	$1 00

Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class	$1 00
To Providence, first class	50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin)	$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Returning leaves Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
The steamboat NORWALK will commence her regular trips to Coney Island for the season on WEDNESDAY, June 10.
We would respectfully inform the public that there has been increased accommodations made for visitors to the Island.
Further notice will be given as to time and place of starting.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 9, 6:30 A. M.	Monday, June 8, 7:30 A. M.
Wed., June 10, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 9, 10:30 A. M.
Thurs., June 11, 7:30 A. M.	Wed., June 10, 11 A. M.
Friday, June 12, 8:30 A. M.	Thurs., June 11, 11:30 A. M.
Sat., June 13, 12:30 P. M.	Friday, June 12, 12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, June 16, 12 M.	Monday, June 15, 12 M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge. Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. The elegant steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMER NORWALK commences her regular trips for the season on WEDNESDAY, June 10, leaving Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Dey-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½, and pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREEN PORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

FOR SALE—A NEW STEAMTUG, LENGTH over all, 91 feet; beam, 18 feet; hold, 5 feet 9. Two cylinders, 16x16, with a Lighthall condenser and fire-pump; flue return tube boiler. For particulars inquire of C. H. CORBETT, Continental Works, Greenpoint, L. I.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
For Excursions and Picnic Parties—Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKET and CROMWELL. Steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge foot of Morton-st.

HOTELS.

MOUNT MANSFIELD HOTEL,
STOWE, VT.
This elegant hotel, with ample accommodations for 400 guests, is now open for their reception. It is completely furnished throughout with every convenience and luxury for the comfort and pleasure of its guests, to which are added a large livery stable of fine horses, billiard-tables, bowling-alleys, café, &c. Its situation, in a beautiful village at the foot of Mount Mansfield, the noblest mountain in New-England, is one of the most delightful that can be found, combining, as it does, splendid scenery with walks and drives unequaled. The route is via Vermont Central Railroad, leaving cars at Waterbury Station. Full information cheerfully given by W. H. H. BINGHAM, President Mount Mansfield Hotel Company. Post Office address, Stowe, Vt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY PARTY DESIRING A PAYING business for a few hundred dollars in New-York, Pennsylvania, California or the Southern States can be accommodated; call and see; facts no humbug.
W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—Linden Terrace, near Prospect Park, is the place to locate, where rural scenes and City conveniences unite to make a residence most desirable. Improve the opportunity at the great sale of choice villa plots on TUESDAY, June 9, to buy and build. Apply for maps at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st.

HARLEM, 124TH-ST., FOR SALE—Three-story high-stoop brick house, newly and completely built, containing all modern improvements; elegant location. Apply to
W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A NEW house, all the improvements; must be sold immediately; No. 463 West 34th-st.; possession immediately; can be seen from 11 to 12. Apply to S. L. BRADLEY & CO., No. 951 Broadway, and No. 161 5th-av.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOURTEENTH-ST., OPPOSITE UNION-SQUARE.—To be leased for 21 years a valuable property. For particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS FOR sale.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE season takes place on TUESDAY, June 9, at salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, when over 700 valuable lots on the Flatbush side of Prospect Park, and close to the southeasterly entrance, will be subjected to the hammer of JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y., and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Maps are ready at the above offices.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SPECULATORS IN REAL ESTATE—Look out for the great and peremptory auction sale of 700 splendid lots on Linden Boulevard, Ridgewood, and Martense avs., Flatbush, on TUESDAY, June 9, at the salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by JOHNSON & MILLER. Improve the golden opportunity, and buy before the advance in prices.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, brick house, two stories and basement, No. 8 Butler-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BRAINARD, RICE & BURNETT, No. 41 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN BROOKLYN or Jersey City, a small house. Address, with full particulars, also how much money can remain on bond and mortgage, Z., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The homestead and farm of the late George Kingsland, situated in Union Township, Bergen County, New-Jersey, about one mile south of the Rutherford Park, late Boiling Spring Station, (a prominent stopping place on the line of the Erie Railroad,) containing about 250 acres of upland, of which about 40 acres are covered with wood, and about 280 acres of meadow-land; on the premises are a stone-dwelling house and outbuildings. Also, a lot of land at East Newark, Hudson County, N. J., lying on the south side of the turnpike-road, about one-half mile from the bridge over the Passaic River, containing about 16 acres. A map of the premises can be seen and information given by applying to the undersigned at Jersey City.
E. W. KINGSLAND, Executor.
JERSEY CITY, June 4, 1868.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., ONE HOUR and ten minutes from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, 10 trains daily each way, "THE REST," a country seat, a farm of 105 acres. It is finely situated, full fruited, abundantly watered with living springs of pure soft water. The situation is salubrious, the neighborhood and surroundings very desirable, in fact combines more advantages than any other place in market. The owner is about leaving the country. There are upon the place the main house and farm-house, with a full set of outbuildings for each. Terms easy. Apply by letter or on the premises to P. G. ELLSWORTH.

SUBURBAN HOMES IN A HEALTHY and pleasant neighborhood, embellished with flowers and shrubbery, and within easy access of New-York City, are greatly desired by thousands. To such a rare chance to buy a beautiful plot in Linden Terrace, near Prospect Park, the location of which is unsurpassed, will occur on TUESDAY, June 9, at JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale of 128 choice villa plots on Linden Boulevard. Secure maps at offices of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON—AN elegant residence in modern style, complete in every respect, with five or six acres of ground; large stable and other outbuildings; abundance of fruit; fine shade trees, lawn, &c.; commands some of the finest views on the river; will be sold extremely low and on liberal terms. To any one desirous of obtaining an attractive, healthful, comfortable place, at a reduced rate, this offers a very favorable opportunity. For particulars, apply to FRANCIS TOMES, JR., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR SING SING, A HANDSOME place of nearly 40 acres; the house is finely located in full view of the river, and, standing on high ground, is cool and remarkably healthy; it is completely furnished in every department; has a bath-room, laundry, and hot and cold water in unfailing abundance; there is a farmer's cottage, ample stable room, and other outhouses; a fine piece of woods, a large garden, and fruits of all kinds, &c., &c. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 46 Broad-st., second floor, front.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS— The elegant country seat of the late Alex. W. Bradford, situated at Rye, Westchester County, consisting of handsome house, containing over 35 rooms; 100 acres, handsomely laid out; green-house, graperies, over 100 feet long; well stocked; two stables, with stalls for 24 horses; carriage house, barns, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE De Forest Manice, situated in the Township of Hempstead, Long Island, will be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway. For particulars see auction head in the *Evening Post*.

DUNELLEN, NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—For sale, a pleasant Summer home; cottage house containing eight rooms; stable, &c.; grounds comprise one acre beautifully shaded and stocked with all kinds of fruit; price $6,000. Apply to G. F. BLAKE, No. 59 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, or to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, 125 acres, within 13 miles of New-York; elegant buildings and fruits; near steamboat landing and depot—$16,000. Farms all sizes and prices in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and all parts of New-Jersey. Several desirable mills at a bargain.
W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BOULEVARDS ARE DESERVEDLY popular for splendid residences. Brooklyn is taking the lead, and Linden Boulevard will shortly be one of the most beautiful avenues in the vicinity of Prospect Park. Secure maps of the property for the sale of June 9, at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at Rye, Westchester County, on the water, a new cottage house, 13 rooms with stable and three acres; also, magnificent building sites, splendid views, bathing, boating and fishing. J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, No. 37 Wall-st.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE on the main street, containing 12 rooms, beautifully finished in hard woods; grounds comprise one acre, with good stable; price $13,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED house at Newburg, within walking distance of the boat and cars; situation high, commanding unsurpassed views; terms moderate. Apply to J. H. CHAPMAN, corner of Water and 2d sts., Newburg.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES FOR SALE OR to rent, furnished, delightfully situated on the seashore. LEWIS B. or FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY a specialty.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This unequaled Summer hotel opens for its third season June 1. During the past year many improvements have been made for the comfort of guests.
Rooms can be secured by letter to the hotel, or on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Astor House, New-York.
CHAS. A. STETSON, JR.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Is now open. The annual examination of the Cadets, at the United States Military Academy, commences June 1, making this the most interesting time to visit this beautiful and romantic spot.

HARNETT'S HAMILTON HOTEL.—ISLAND OF BERMUDA.—The traveling public of New-York, and of the United States generally, are respectfully informed that the above hotel has been erected at considerable expense, by the corporation of the town of Hamilton. The building is most pleasantly located, being situated on an eminence commanding a view of Hamilton harbor and surrounding country, and has been constructed on the most improved style, affording comfort and convenience to its occupants. Parties traveling, either for pleasure or health, will find this establishment a most agreeable as well as healthful resort. The proprietor pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of his guests.
JEREMIAH HARNETT, Proprietor.
HAMILTON, Bermuda, May, 1868.
THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE & BRO., 112 Front-st.

BOARD CAN BE PROCURED AT MAMARONECK, 21½ miles from City, on New-Haven Road, at a fine country residence and on high ground; fine view of Sound; perfectly healthy; single fare out, 65 cents; can commute for $44 for three months; ten minutes from depot; our conveyance to and from depot; can get to business by 9¼; board very reasonable; a rare chance. For further particulars, address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

SUMMER BOARD AT GLENWOOD House, Delaware Water Gap, Monroe County, Penn. —The above establishment has one of the most beautiful situations to be found in that romantic region, and is provided with all the conveniences for the comfort of the guests; rooms large and airy. For terms apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

STEVENS HOUSE, WINOOSKI, VT.—This new and beautiful house is now completed, newly furnished from basement to dome, and will be opened for Summer guests June 10. Further information will be cheerfully given on application to J. I. NESMITH, Proprietor.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON, 20 MINUTES from West Point Station, Highlands.—Inquire of Mr. McCullough, No. 222 Broadway; Newman, No. 1,172 Broadway, and Wilson & Co., No. 92 Pearl-st.
A. J. BENNETT.

CARPETS.

CARPETS—CARPETS.
H. O'FARRELL will offer on MONDAY, and all the week, an extensive assortment, just received, 1,000 pieces royal velvet, English and American Brussels, super ingrain and 3-ply carpets of new and attractive patterns; also, 1,500 pieces white and checked Canton Mattings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Window Shades, Curtains, &c., &c. Call, examine and be convinced, at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining. Special attention given to furnishing hotels and country houses.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER ONLY—AT Luzerne, N. Y., twenty miles from Saratoga by railroad, ten miles from Lake George, Hazlewood Cottage, furnished; well known, situated on the romantic Lake of Luzerne; contains parlor, saloon, dining room, kitchen, ante-kitchen, six bedrooms; very desirable; boat and bath-house, soft water, pure air, mountain scenery; four acres of ground; also, fuel, ice, stabling, garden planted with shrubbery, roses, &c.; will be let to strictly first-class parties for the season; price only $500. Also, furnished rooms, with or without board, comprising three parlors and eight bedrooms, with wide and long piazza, pleasantly situated, would be let to satisfactory parties very reasonable. Refer to Rev. SYLVANUS REED, corner 5th-st. and 4th-av.; WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 13 Broad-st.; N. D. CLAPP, Fifth-av. Hotel, or by letter, to J. P. WILCOX, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.

TO RENT—COTTAGES FURNISHED OR UN-furnished in Ridgefield, Conn. This village possesses great advantages for persons requiring a dry and healthy atmosphere; situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, it is free from fevers of every description. The country being very undulating, the drives are peculiarly attractive. Many families who are obliged to go far into Massachusetts and New-Hampshire would do well to examine this locality so contiguous to New-York for the same advantages. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED COUNTRY seat on the East River, three miles from Harlem; the house is spacious and well furnished throughout; attached are about 12 acres of land, with garden, stable, coach-house, &c., the place is well supplied with garden and orchard fruit; possession given immediately. Apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 37 Beaver-st., or FRANCIS BARRETTO, on the premises

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A LARGE BRICK house, with garden, stable, &c., situated at Inwood, on the Hudson River, ten minutes' walk from the depot, from which frequent communication can be had with the City; house has modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; a fine view of the river, and desirably situated for a private residence. Apply to DOVALE & CO., No. 29 South-st.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE on the banks of the North River; eleven rooms, besides kitchen and laundry, together with the privilege of horses, carriages, boats, &c.; four hours from New-York, in a region unknown to musquitoes or fevers; if applied for immediately will be rented at very moderate terms. Address A. L., Barrytown, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE AT SUMMIT, N. J., quite near the Morris and Essex depot, elegant new and roomy houses; also, a neatly furnished cottage, all in a beautiful park of 40 acres, having the use of stables if desired; the houses conveniently arranged for permanent residence. Address J. PIERA, Summit, N. J., or apply to GUST. J. THEBAUD, No. 133 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO RENT—AT FISHKILL LANDING, A HANDSOME two-story and basement house, containing 14 rooms; hot and cold water, &c.; completely furnished; stable and coachman's house; place commands a beautiful view of the Hudson River; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE FINE DOUBLE three-story brick house and six lots of ground, with or without the stable, on 54th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; to a good tenant, rent moderate. Inquire on the premises, or of Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 495 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, FURNISHED COTTAGE, just painted and cleaned; nine rooms; beautifully shaded, ten minutes' walk on flagging from railroad depot. Rent $60 a month, or $500 to May. Inquire of WM. SMART, Flushing, near cottage, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, Room No. 10.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 41 Sidney-place, on Brooklyn Heights; a few minutes' walk from either South or Wall-st. Ferries; in complete order, and with every modern convenience. Apply to T. M. MORGAN, No. 32 New-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE COMPLETELY furnished, at New-Rochelle, "Lathers' Hill," with carriage house; grounds all laid out; fine view of the Sound. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

PLEASANT FARM-HOUSE TO LET— Three hours from City by New-Haven cars, 12 rooms furnished. Plenty of fruit and shade. Address E. O. CURTISS, Stratford, Conn.

HOUSES TO LET IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Printed list mailed free. STANLEY DAY, House Agent, No. 925 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED SECOND STORY, FOUR large rooms, with bath, hot and cold water; privilege in kitchen. Apply at No. 151 West 13th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, TO ONE OR two gentlemen, in a strictly private family, a pleasant front room on the second floor without board—with breakfast only; location unexceptionable and convenient to car routes; use of parlor and piano; references exchanged; terms moderate. Address Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

NO. 57 NINTH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of Broadway, handsome furnished rooms for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. Also, one suite of rooms on second floor, recently occupied by a dentist.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, large closets, gas, bath and board for two, $15 and $18 a week, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A FEW YOUNG MEN MAY BE ACCOMMODATED with lodging, with or without board; pleasant rooms; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 302 East 37th-st., near 2d-av.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have an elegantly furnished extension room, with Paine's bedstead; also, hall room to let with board; terms moderate during the Summer. 224 West 22d-st.

TWO NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board; private family. Call at No. 123 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

ONE VERY NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY furnished floor; also, some rooms for single gentlemen or families. No. 7 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place,) near 3d-av.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., parlor, three chambers, bath and bedrooms attached.

NO. 108 WEST 13TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., nicely furnished rooms on second floor to gentlemen only, without meals; desirable locality.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS—WITH OR without board, may be had in a private family; first-class house. Inquire at No. 29 West 18th-st.

NO. 228 EAST 13TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, in a private family, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 349 2D-AV., ABOVE 20TH-ST.— Good rooms, with board, with an Eastern family; references required.

TWO LARGE ROOMS IN PRIVATE family at No. 168 West 34th-st., with or without board.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, to a gentleman. Apply at 305 East 20th-st.

TO LET—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, at No. 8 East 18th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—FINE LARGE FIRST-class Summer boarding house, near West Point Military Academy, on the Hudson; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place; carriages and stages always within call; terms reasonable. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD, FROM JULY 6, AT the Hudson River Institute; twenty acres in groves and walks, beautiful drives, healthy location, easy access to New-York; reasonable terms and good accommodations among the attractions. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT YONKERS, ON THE RIVER BANK, first-class board, for Summer, near depot and boat landing, within an hour of City by boat and train. Address Box No. 306 Yonkers, N. Y.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT A beautiful private residence on the Sound; one hour from the City. Address Mrs. J. W. FREDERICKS, College Point, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE KNOLL House, Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson.
JACOB COCKS.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.
SPRING MEETING.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 9—FOUR RACES.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10—FIVE RACES.
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 11—FOUR RACES.
FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 13—FOUR RACES.
AUGUST BELMONT, President.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
The races will commence each day punctualy at 2 o'clock.

Entrance to course	$1
Entrance to course and stand	2
Quarter-stretch badge for meeting	10
Each day	3

SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS,
No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st.
POOLS will be sold at these Rooms THIS EVENING, the 8th inst., on the
JEROME PARK RACES,
and every evening during the week. All pools on premium races will be sold p. p.; and those on sweepstakes will be sold in the usual manner.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN B. IRVING.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING MEETING JUNE 9, 10, 11 and 13.
Races commence promptly at 2 o'clock each day. Except the weather be excessively inclement, the races will positively take place as advertised. In event of postponement, the flags on the Fifth-avenue Hotel and Wallack's Theatre will be put at half-mast before 11 o'clock on the day of races.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary A. J. C.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT BRADLEY'S STABLES, NO. 8 East 31st-st., a barouche (Brewster's make) in perfect order. Inquire for CHARLES BRUCE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE THOROUGHLY trained saddle horse, good size and color; suitable for a lady or gentleman. Apply at No. 105 West 30th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
CAPT. TOWNSEND'S LIBRARY.
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, and FOLLOWING DAYS,
At 7½ o'clock P. M.,
SUPERB PRIVATE LIBRARY.
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF BOOKS.
Comprising the private library of the late Capt. Robert Townsend, U. S. N. This library contains a particularly choice and elegant selection of
VALUABLE STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS.
Rare and unique editions, most of which are in splendid bindings by Pawson & Nicholson and others, and the whole one of the
FINEST COLLECTIONS OF BOOKS EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY,
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
the whole to be sold at auction without reserve as above, at the Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.,
THE PROPERTY OF A FAMILY GOING ABROAD.
ALL MADE TO ORDER BY BAUDOINE & BELTER.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on MONDAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 87 Madison-av., corner 29th-st.:
PARLOR—Medallion carpet, superbly carved rosewood suite in green, flowered, figured silk, brocatel, carved rosewood marble-top mirror, door and back etageres, carved rosewood marble-top centre tables, &c.
LIBRARY—Velvet carpet, carved rosewood suite in green enameled leather, carved rosewood library table, gold-bordered window shades, &c.
BEDROOMS—Velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, &c.; sofas and chairs in hair cloth, gilt cornices and window shades.
HALL, &c.—Carved rosewood hall stand, bronze and gilt chandeliers, &c.
DINING ROOM—Carved rosewood extension table, carved rosewood arm and side chairs in crimson velvet, carved black walnut extension table, black walnut chairs, cane seated; china, crockery and glassware; also, velvet and Brussels stair carpets, rods, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD AND GILT FRAME PIER MIRROR AND CORNICES TO MATCH;
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.,
All made to order by Vrede and other celebrated makers.
HENY H. LEEDS & MINER, will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 165 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture in the above house, viz.:
PARLORS—Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, carved rosewood marble-top centre-table, elegant crimson and white figured brocatel window curtains, lace window curtains, gilt cornices, carved rosewood music stand, elegant gilt and decorated vases, carved black walnut table in red cloth, superbly carved black walnut mirror-back etagere, elegant ornaments on do.; carved ebony and ormolu mounted side and easy chairs in figured worsted, easy chairs in green reps, elegant decorated porcelain vases, elegant bronze clock with fine bronze figure.
BEDROOMS—Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top pier tables, carved black walnut bookcase, black walnut desk, rosewood workstand, elegant carved gilt lounge in green plush, rosewood chairs in crimson brocatel, carved black walnut hall-stand, black walnut extension dining table, carved black walnut chairs in crimson reps, fine china crockery and glassware, stair carpets, rods, shades, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, BY ANCIENT AND MODERN ARTISTS,
AT AUCTION.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,
A collection of fine oil-paintings, by celebrated ancient and modern artists, under the direction of
F. W. FOOTE,
Guardian of JOHN F. SIMONS,
and by order of Orphan's Court of Union County, New-Jersey.
Also, a fine collection of oil-paintings by American and European artists.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of HENRY R. DE WITT and CATHARINE FREDERICK, administrators of the estate of Henry Frederick, deceased:
$3,000 United States 7-30s, due July 15, 1868.
$11,300 United States 5-20s of November, 1865.
$5,000 United States 5-20s of July, 1865.
$2,000 United States 5-20s of May, 1862.
$7,000 United States 5-20s of July, 1867.
$1,000 United States 5-20s of June, 1864.
$1,500 United States 10-40s of March, 1864.
$10,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1885.
$6,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1870.
$5,500 New-Jersey Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. 2d mortgage bonds, due 1875.
$5,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company 7 per cent. bonds, due 1870.
$11,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1896.
$7,000 Patterson City 7 per cent. bonds, due 1890.
$4,000 Galena and Chicago Union 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1882.
$14,000 Long Dock Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1893.
$5,000 City of Hudson, N. J., 7 per cent bonds, due 1884.
$7,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1914.
11 shares North River Insurance Company, $25 each.
67 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
20 shares Broadway Insurance Company, $25 each.
20 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Company, $50 each.
10 shares New-York Equitable Insurance Company, $35 each.
30 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
$65 Republic Fire Insurance Company Scrip.
10 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
20 shares Hudson County Bank, New-Jersey, $100 each.
10 shares National Mechanics Banking Association, $50 each.
40 shares Mechanics National Bank, $25 each.
40 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
100 shares Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, $100 each.
26 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each.
50 shares New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company, $150 each.
29 shares Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, $100 each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF THE MAGNIFICENT estate situate in Columbia County, N. Y., 5 miles from the City of Hudson, and near the Hudson River, known as Stramore Hall, or Livingston Manor.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the magnificent estate known as STRAMORE HALL, or LIVINGSTON MANOR, situate in Columbia County, N. Y., about five miles from the City of Hudson, and near the Hudson River. The estate consists of some 315 acres of productive and highly cultivated land, with an elegant mansion house, farmer's house coach-house, large barn, and all necessary outbuildings.
The MANSION HOUSE is in form a Greek cross, 125x108 feet (with hall 70x20 feet, and cross hall 68x8), built of brick, rough cast, and in the most substantial manner; is replete with all modern improvements and conveniences, gas, water closets, bath-rooms, billiard room, laundry, &c.; there are large balconies on three sides, and on the southwest front is a wide portico with massive columns extending to the roof; it is situated on a high and wooded knoll, with a beautiful lake in front.
The STABLE is 70 by 80 feet, with stalls for ten horses, besides box stalls, and contains apartments for servants, and room for carriages.
The BARN is stalled for about one hundred head of cattle, and has a large threshing floor and deep root cellar capable of storing 6,000 bushels. The whole, including sheds and yard, covering about an acre of land.
The LAND is well stocked with the most choice fruit; a pear orchard of some 2,000 trees, and a fine kitchen garden.
The SCENERY is not surpassed in beauty or grandeur by any on the Hudson River. The fine range of the Catskill Mountains bounds the western horizon, and in all other directions the view takes in the most picturesque part of Columbia County. There is on the estate a fine, large natural lake, well stocked with choice fish. The Claverack River winds for nearly a mile through the meadows of the farm. The roads through the estate wind by lake, river, woods, lawn and cultivated fields, affording the most charming ride for miles, without crossing the boundaries of the estate.
Maps and more full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, from whom permits to view the premises can be had.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.
Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 30th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular, their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, June 6, 1868.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION.—BY order of Wm. F. Chrystie, Executor:
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 11, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

39 shares Manhattan Bank	par	50
38 shares Bank of New-York National Banking Association	par	100
100 shares Tradesmen's National Bank	par	40
21 shares National City Bank	par	100
22 shares North River Fire Insurance Company	par	25
12 shares New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company	par	100
52 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company	par	50

Lists at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF NOS. 537, 539 AND 541 BROADWAY, BARNUM'S MUSEUM PROPERTY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
BROADWAY—The valuable plot of ground on the westerly side of Broadway, 75.2 north of Spring-st., 75x200 feet through to Mercer-st., (making 6 lots,) and containing about 15,000 square feet, known as Barnum's Museum property.
TERMS OF SALE.
Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale. $350,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Balance in 30 days.
Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF A JUDGMENT OF the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, will be sold on the 9th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all those two certain dwelling houses and lots of land situate on the westerly side of Essex-st., between Hester and Division sts., in the City of New-York, known as Nos. 21 and 23; the entire dimensions of lots being 52 feet 6 inches by fifty feet.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NO. 75 West Broadway; a good location for any kind of business, and to the right party a favorable lease may be had. Apply at No. 44 Charles-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
THE SUMMER SEASON
will be inaugurated
MONDAY EVENING, June 8, 1868, by
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
in his great dramatic satire upon the vices, follies and sensations of the present times, entitled the
LOTTERY OF LIFE,
which will be presented with new scenery, novel effects, and the following excellent distribution of characters:

TERRY, THE SWELL, a Scampish character, on the chances	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Mordie Solomons, Mr. Allcraft } A Double-faced Character	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Bob Mawley, a Pugnacious character	Mr. Edward Lamb
His first appearance at this theatre.	
Sir Wylton Downe, an Excitable Character	Mr. T. J. Hind
Oil Tommy, a Promiscuous Character	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Robert Mordaunt, a Resolute Character	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Dodgers, a Villainous Character	Mr. W. J. Leonard
Dummy Dennis, a Dissatisfied Character	Mr. J. Quigly
Duffy, a Shaky Character	Mr. E. Cashin
Hawkeye, a Piercing Character	Mr. E. Minturn
1st Policeman, an Imported Character	Mr. W. H. Pope
2d Policeman, a Moving Character	Mr. T. Ward
Bob, a Bootblack, a Shining Character	Mr. J. Curran
Sam, a Porter, a Dark Character	Mr. G. White
Frank, a Barkeeper, a Dry Character	Mr. J. McGee
Polly O'Halloran, a Fascinating Character, in which she will sing "Coal-Oil Tommy is my Name"	Miss Effie Germon
Her first appearance at this theatre.	
Miss Tartar, an Ascerbetic Character	Miss Fanny Morant
Judy O'Squall, an Impressive Character	Mr. Geo. Holland
Emily Summers, an Interesting Character	Miss M. Barrett
Mary, a Domestic Character	Miss F. Carman
Biddy Murphy, a Commercial Character	Miss C. Carman
Lucy, an Obliging Character	Miss E. Monell
Jenny, a Cloudy Character	Miss J. Day
Susie, a Match Girl, an Illuminating Character	Miss L. Timony
Lizzie, a Tooth-pick Girl, a Penetrating Character	Miss S. Timony

Pretty Waiter Girls, Attractive Characters.
NEW LOCAL SCENES.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL and MADISON-SQUARE	R. H. Halley
MORDIE SOLOMON'S SECOND-HAND CLOTHES SHOP	H. Isherwood
EXTERIOR OF TIFFANY'S BUILDING, Broadway	G. Evans
JAPONICA CONCERT SALOON	H. Isherwood
FULTON FERRY-HOUSE	G. Evans

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—OPERA BOUFFE.

Sole Lessee	J. GRAU
ALHAIZA & CALABRESI	Directors

THIS EVENING, Offenbach's most original extravaganza, ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
Mlle. ALINE LAMBELE'S in her unique impersonation of EURYDICE.
ORPHEE will be presented with new scenery, painted expressly by Messrs. Calyo, Smith and Hill.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Boxes, $8; Proscenium Boxes, $15; Family Circle, 50 cents. Seats secured at the regular Theatre Francaise Ticket-office; down town, Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

NEW STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery,
directly opposite the Old Bowery.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, June 8 and 9,
Mr. E. EDDY,
assisted by a
MOST POWERFUL COMPANY, in
the new sensational play of the
PHANTOM CAPTAIN.
To conclude with the drama of
STEENIE THE WANDERER.

NO. 954. BROADWAY, COR. 23d-ST. NO. 954.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR.
SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH.
CLOSES THURSDAY EVENING, June 11.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
Proprietor ... PH. BERNET
CARL BERGMANN'S
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 8, 1868.
PROGRAMME:

1. March, In Reih und Glied	Budik
2. Overture, Sermentz	Auber
3. Waltz, Bürgersinn	Strauss
4. Finale, Martha	Flotow
5. Overture, Poet and Peasant	Auber
6. The Evening Bell	Bach
7. Galop Echo	Bergmann
8. Fantasie, Le Africaine	Meyerbeer
9. Fackeltanz	Flotow
10. Selection, Tannhauser	Hamm
11. Polka, Vie Parisienne	Offenbach
12. Quadrille, Berceuse	Strauss
Conductor	CARL BERGMANN

Admittance, 25 cents.
No postponement on account of the weather.

FREE SCIENTIFIC LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN and ladies, at 3 o'clock, EVERY AFTERNOON, in the New Phrenological CLASS ROOM, at No. 389 Broadway, between White and Walker sts., commencing MONDAY, June 8. Seats free.
SUBJECTS: *How to read Character; How to Choose a Pursuit; How to Choose Clerks and Apprentices; How to Improve the Memory; How to regulate the Passions; and How to Rise in the World.*

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st. and 4th-av.—Day and evening.
FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, June 20.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON,
Day and Evening, 5th-av. Gallery, corner 14th-st.
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, June 20.

RAILROADS.

TO THE VIRGINIA SULPHUR SPRINGS, THE NATURAL BRIDGE AND GREAT BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE WAR.
THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE
issue excursion tickets by various routes to the above points at low rates. Bills, with map and description of routes, fares and tickets, can be obtained at the New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Nos. 193, 229 and 944 Broadway.
F. W. JACKSON,
General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Pass Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.
5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room Cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with Sleeping-cars for West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—JUNE 8.

JAMES E. HAYES	Lessee
C. W. Tayleure	Business Manager
G. L. Fox	Stage Manager

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
DENSELY CROWDED HOUSES,
dazzled and delighted with G. L. Fox's pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The great comedian and pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX ... as ... CLOWN

Pantaloon	C. K. Fox	Harlequin	F. Lacy
Columbine	Mlle. Laurent	Burlesque	Miss E. Harrison
Romance	Mrs. C. Edmonds	New-Jersey	Mr. Sinclair

THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY DUMPTY will be offered every night this week in all its original splendor; and on Monday, June 15 will be brilliantly reconstructed, with new costumes, new tricks, new dances, new grotesquerie, new drop curtain.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 7¾.
144TH PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY, June 8, 1868, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented the Burlesque Extravaganza,
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's renowned PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cts
NOTICE.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS this establishment will be closed, in order to perfect the rehearsals of the new piece.
OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented a wholly original and ingenious drama, in five acts, of Hearts and Heads in the Great Metropolis, by Mr. Augustin Daly, entitled
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
Illustrated with new scenery, ingenious machinery, new effects, new accessories, new music, new panorama of the Hudson River, and a cast of character of unusual excellence, embracing the names of

Mr. J. K. MORTIMER,	J. H. JACK,
McKEE RANKIN,	H. MURDOCK,
W. J. WILLIAMSON,	H. RYNER,
G. F. BROWNE,	Miss KITTY BLANCHARD,
Miss BLANCHE GREY,	AMELIE HARRIS,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,	Miss CAVE,
Miss ELLA TURNER,	and numerous auxiliaries.
Mr. J. CARDEN,	

Box-book now open.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY. Admission, 50 cents.
NINTH WEEK OF CROWDED HOUSES
to witness PARIS AND HELEN.
in which the charming sisters, SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, nightly appear as
HELEN, PARIS AND ORESTES,
introducing the universally favorite CANCAN DANCE, with all of Offenbach's original music.
SEVENTH WEEK
of Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL in his great character of ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS,
in TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Grand combination of the people's favorites—Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Miss NELLY GERMON, Mr. R. JOHNSTONE, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY. Another New drama completed, THE SONS OF LIBERTY; or, THE TRUE HEARTS OF OLD IRELAND; PAUL CLIFFORD, the great Highwayman of 1780. THE WONDERFUL KINCADE FAMILY.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Tammany Building, 14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
The GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE, introducing Capt. Jinks, As Thro' the Park we Go, Guinea Pig Boy, Old Hats, Bitter Beer, On the Beach at Long Branch.
UNSWORTH AND DAN BRYANT.
PHALON'S FLOR DE MAYO.
EUGENE, the Great Prima Donna.
NEW-YORK BY MOONLIGHT.
Characters by Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Horn, Hogan, Hughes, Henry and Dan Bryant.
In preparation,
A FLASH OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.
Box office open from 10 to 3 for sale of reserved seats.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 8, AT 8,
SEVENTEENTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Einzug der Saenger"	Hamm
2. Overture, "Pre aux Clercs"	Herold
3. Waltz, "Rays of Hope"	Lanner
4. Entre Act and Quartette, "Martha"	Flotow
5. Overture "Traum in der Christnacht"	Hiller
6. Tarantelle, with Flute and Clarionet obligato	Saint Saens
Messrs. SEIDLER and WENDELSCHAEFFER.	
7. Polka, "Il Basilisco"	Graziani
8. Fantasie "Romeo and Juliet"	Gounod
9. Overture, "Berlin wie es weint und lacht"	Conradi
10. Lied, "Das Bild der Rose"	Reichardt
Mr. F. LETSCH.	
11. Waltz, "Fantasiebilder"	Strauss
12. Galop, "Fools"	Gung'l
CONDUCTOR	THEODORE THOMAS

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LOUISIANA

The Feeling on Impeachment—The Nomination of Grant Well Received—Sectional Issues.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 30, 1868.

Ever since the Legislative and Executive Departments have gone to law about the boundaries of their respective authority there has been little popular interest taken here in the subject. The politicians, like Uncle Toby, carry on the war on paper; but, having no more power of action in the premises than he had in the war of the Low Countries, none care to participate in the abstract campaign except those whose official tenure may be in some indirect manner connected with Federal politics. It is a very encouraging fact that our Departments go to law instead of revolution to decide such grave differences. It has been a regular action of ejectment, in which the defendant JOHNSON has substantially prevailed, he remaining in possession of the demised tenement. The questions involved must determine the future character of the Government. The trial of Mr. JOHNSON will, however, operate against the Radical Party, just as the trial of Mr. DAVIS may. What more could Congress desire than to construe the duties of the Executive and control the decrees of the Judiciary? And this they have done by a majority vote. Yet the failure to confirm this usurpation of power justifies the negative pregnant that their past acts are in this regard illegal. In like manner the war decided beyond appeal that the States had no right to withdraw from the compact. This question, which we have abandoned, will be again put in issue by the trial of Mr. DAVIS. There have been cases which an over-astute lawyer for the plaintiff would not permit to go by default; some unexpected accident has involved in doubt that which had, with common prudence, been made certain. So our politicians here consider the rights of the Executive yet to be settled, as the question of secession may be in the event of Mr. DAVIS' trial.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of Gen. GRANT at Chicago excites neither animosity nor enthusiasm. Southern soldiers generally regard him as a brave, sensible and not vindictive man; they would feel safer under his government than under that of WADE or of any equivalent Radical. He has, it is true, been quite pliant in the hands of Congress, but this may have been a strategic stand to secure a better position before the Nominating Convention. He says: "I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people." This abdication in advance is illogical. It is certainly not required by anything as yet settled authoritatively by the action of the Government or people of the United States. It is not improbable that, if elected, this sentence may in the future become the text of the most embittered assaults upon Gen. GRANT by the very party which now heralds him as the representative of its principles.

SECTIONAL ISSUES.

Among other subjects yet to be opened for discussion are the radical difference in the material interests of the West and East. The South, as a section, is too weak to make a further sectional fight. It must join one of the two great sections. The war will be of capital against numbers. The West will represent the latter. It will demand legislation favorable to opening the West and East India trade, by way of the Illinois and the Mississippi. The East will not like this. The West will wish to escape the duties imposed on its foreign consumption. It will insist, perhaps, that the Eastern bond-holders shall accept exactly the same currency in payment of the Federal bonds that was paid in for the purchase of the bonds. When the numbers of the West are arraigned on these and similar questions, it is not impossible that the principles of numerical rule which have been affirmed in all our latter legislation may be applied to Senatorial representatives. Why indeed should the Federal Senate be organized on the basis of an extinct statehood? Why should not the Federal Senate, as the State Senates, be based on an enlarged ratio of numbers? If each constituency of 100,000 is entitled to a member of Congress, why should not each constituency of 500,000 be represented by a Senator? This would appear a simple and a just rule, especially under the new dispensation. We need not perhaps anticipate such sectional troubles, but they seem inevitable. The South having been extinguished as an equal and independent section, finds itself more in accord with the West, and will file in under its banner. The gratuitous intolerance and prolonged persecutions of the East cannot be forgotten, and upon a collision, even upon a comparison of interests between that and the Western sections, there can be no doubt as to the action of the South.

OUR CHARITABLE FESTIVITIES.

Since there is now little legislation or corporate provision for our poor, society contributes its pauper tax through the pleasant medium of balls, concerts, races and tournaments. These have made such a succession of popular assemblages that our city has been little else than a huge fair for some time past, with an indefinite series of side shows in the way of private parties.

OUR STATE OFFICERS.

We have two contradictory reports as to the date when our State officers will assume their duties. The one that they will be sworn in the second Monday after the announcement of the election result, and also that the Legislature shall meet the first Monday after their installation. The other report is, that the State and parish officers will not be installed until the first Monday in November next. The Legislature will assemble as soon after the Constitution is accepted by Congress as notice can be given to the members elect throughout the State. This doubt can be temporarily solved by an order of the General Commandant, but the determination must be with the General of the Armies and with Congress. No speculation on these probabilities need be now offered. W. M. B.

CANADA.

The Fenian Scare—Cabinet Vacancies—Military Movements—Financial Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, June 6, 1868.

Fenianism and the long-talked-of descent upon the Province have been completely thrown into the shade by the overshadowing topic of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario. It was understood from the first that the appointment of Major-Gen. STISTED was merely temporary, and some surprise was created when permanent appointments were made in the other Provinces. As a matter of course it was supposed that Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD would ere this have thrown up the Premiership and taken the position of Lieutenant-Governor, but somehow or other, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, has not seen his way clear to the carrying out of the arrangement he was said to have entered into with his namesake. Some people say that he never intended to keep faith in the matter, and in the meantime he is reported to have given a solemn promise to Hon. W. HOWLAND, Minister of Inland Revenue, that if he would remain in the Cabinet he should have the Lieutenant-Governorship. Be that as it may, Mr. HOWLAND remained there very much against his personal interest, and now it is currently rumored that he will shortly be gratified with the object of his ambition. The Premier of Ontario is naturally indignant over the slight put upon him, and threatens all sorts of things, and no wonder he is annoyed at the apparent breach of faith involved in the appointment of Mr. HOWLAND, which I have every reason to believe will be made. But Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD is not the only one who objects to the appointment of Mr. HOWLAND as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; there are others—and they are not confined to the Conservative Party—who declare it to be an insult that such an appointment should be made, and why? Because Mr. HOWLAND is a native of the United States. Few men have stood so well by their adopted country as Mr. HOWLAND has done; and even if he has raised himself from the lowly position of a poor friendless boy, so much the more to his credit; and it is every way creditable to Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Tory that he is, that he prefers Mr. HOWLAND to the Premier of Ontario, who has no higher qualifications for the office than Mr. HOWLAND. It is, doubtless, somewhat galling to some who consider themselves "to the manner born" that a gentleman of foreign birth should occupy the first position in the Province; but it should be borne in mind that Mr. HOWLAND is not the only American of prominence among us. We have several, and strange to say they are all Conservatives or Ministerialists. Mr. HOWLAND was originally a Reformer, but he may now be considered the most thorough of Tories. It is well that men of worth, no matter where may be their country, have equal chance with the native or British born here.

THE CABINET VACANCIES.

The transfer of the Minister of Inland Revenue to the Governorship of Ontario will cause a third vacancy in the Cabinet. Mr. ARCHIBALD, who was appointed Secretary of State, failed to secure his election, and had to resign; Mr. BLAIR died, leaving another vacancy; and thus it is evident something will have to be done to fill up the vacant places. Rumor points to Mr. SHANLEY as one, but it will also be necessary to find a Reformer, in order to keep up the balance of parties, even if the Nova Scotian vacancy is passed over. To find a successor to Mr. HOWLAND will be no easy task, for the Ministry are becoming more than ever distasteful to the Reformers. The member for Hamilton is mentioned, but not with earnestness, for neither party has any confidence in him. The Governorship is sure to cause a Ministerial dilemma.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Information has been received from England that an arrangement of a most extraordinary character has been entered into with the Hudson's Bay Company in connection with their claim for compensation in giving up the Northwest Territory. It has been held all along by the Government and people of this country that the claim was an exceedingly doubtful one; but now it appears the Company have arranged to yield their claim for the sum of £1,000,000 sterling, with the reservation of a certain portion of land at each station throughout the Territory. The thing is utterly preposterous. To pay the amount stipulated would be hard enough; but to permit the Company, in addition, to reserve the lands in particular localities, so that they might build up towns and control them, is going rather too far. The people of the Dominion would rather forego the possession of the Territory altogether than submit it to such terms. The Imperial Parliament nevertheless takes it for granted that the terms will be agreed to, and a bill has been introduced to give them full effect. Already the voice of public indignation has been raised, and it is quite clear that the proposition will be pretty generally denounced.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The authorities do not appear to be so well informed with regard to the Fenians as they pretend to be. A number of the Canadian Rifles, stationed at Chatham, were ordered to Kingston, but on reaching Hamilton they were stopped by telegraph, and have been there for several days. It was thought probable that they would have to return to Chatham, as the noise of another Fenian invasion grew louder; but they have since been sent on to their destination. Various regiments have been removed during the past few weeks, but their movements have been retarded by the reports from the frontier. It is now said that a considerable number of the volunteers will be placed in camp, near Windsor, with the view of securing more efficiency. The drill season is just ending, and it is thought a short period of camp life may prove of much service to the volunteers.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The recent half-yearly meetings of the Montreal and Ontario Banks exhibited quite a prosperous state of affairs. The Bank of Montreal, in addition to a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, shows a balance of $250,000, which is added to what is termed "rest," making that fund now stand at $1,500,000. The Ontario Bank has declared a dividend of eight per cent., and added $30,000 to the reserve fund. As the charters of most of the banks in Ontario and Quebec expire next year, it is expected that Parliament will take the opportunity of greatly altering our banking system. It does not give satisfaction at present, and some uneasiness is felt in consequence of the banks having to take the Dominion notes instead of their own issue. Of course it will have the effect of limiting their transactions, and rendering their profits smaller.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Terribly Wet Season—The Plague of Grasshoppers—Express Robberies—Amusements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, May 27, 1868.

The last fortnight has been an uncommonly "wet spell," unprecedented, I might say, at this time of the year—rain nearly every day, and several days in soaking quantity. To any one who lived here years ago, and who was accustomed to see the whole warm season go through, with scarcely a shower heavy enough to lay the top of the dust from April to October, this is truly remarkable. It is a tremendous wet time. The oldest inhabitant is astonished. The proximity of the mountains and the snow upon them causes wet weather in Summer to be very cold. For instance, just now, with the earth soaked and more rain falling, a little fire in stove or grate is decidedly comfortable, but ordinarily, if the sun had unclouded sway, the lightest clothing and the densest shade would be in demand and would be highly grateful.

With the abundant rain came some hail a few times, some of the stones half an inch in diameter, doing a little damage to trees and other vegetation, but nothing like so much as was done in this city from a similar cause about two years ago.

The bountiful rain is excellent for the young grain, most of it, but further sowing and planting are hindered. Floods in the creeks and rivers tear away and inundate the fertile banks and bottom lands, causing some loss, yet not equal to the gain by the rain on the uplands.

How long this rainy period will continue, I shall not pretend to foretell. At present there is no prospect for material change. Everything has the appearance of steady settled wet. The natural habits of this climate, however, are two or three or four weeks of cloudy, showery, rainy, or snowy weather, and then a similar period of fine, dry, hot weather, although the rain, Summer and Winter, has notably increased of late years, especially the last three Summers, and more especially this Summer, so far.

THE PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS.

The grasshoppers are not dead yet, many of them, though several hundred bushels are reported slaughtered throughout the Territory. This wet weather, however, renders them comparatively torpid, but the first hour's sunshine they are found as lively as ever. They are still only partially located, some gardens and fields being almost or entirely free from them while others are so heavily visited as to be "eaten up." These locust fellows, where in quantity, are truly a scourge, the earth and much of the vegetation being literally "black with them," the leaves stripped or cobwebbed and buds eaten, the soil covered with the excretions of the insects, and the air very sensibly tainted with their peculiar and unpleasant odor. If they are not already domesticated in "the States," the railroad will be sure to take them there, as they alight on everything in such numbers as to mix themselves up greatly with vehicles and goods, and even with ladies' apparel while in wear, sticking there until removed. When they find a tender place they can bite, and sharply too; indeed, with such vim as to suddenly disturb the equanimity of drawing or sitting room.

The efforts to destroy them are only suspended by the rainy weather. The most successful method appears to be to run water in a ditch through the fields or gardens infested, drive the insects into the water, and then catch them in sieves or coarse sacks and kill them. Another effectual way in orchards is with sheets laid on the ground to catch the depredators, when the trees are shaken, similar to the plan adopted by some persons to stop the ravages of the curculio. These plans and others of like character are effectual now, while the grasshoppers are young, and they can only hop a yard or two at one effort, but by and by this kind will be able to make a sustained flight like a bird, at an immense altitude, for miles and hours, exactly how long I know not.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

On Monday simultaneously by telegraph came intelligence of the robbery of Adams' Express at Marshfield, on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad, and of the robbery of one of Wells-Fargo's stages, by three masked and armed men at Dry Creek, three hundred miles or so north of this city, on the road to Virginia, Montana. Whatever may be the fate of the Adams robbers, if caught, the Wells-Fargo robbers are certain to find short shrift if their pursuers come up with them. The law's delay and chances of escape are seldom allowed to highway robbers, "road agents" as they are technically termed, in the Rocky Mountain country.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mme. SCHELLER is playing at the theatre to fair business, considering the times. She appears to be very well liked. The local papers speak of her in the highest terms. She is a "sweet singer," a qualification which is of great account with a Salt Lake audience.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The business dullness of the last Spring and Winter and Fall, has given way to an almost feverish excitement, owing to the fact of the commencement of work on the Pacific Railroad, where it runs into this valley from the east. President BRIGHAM YOUNG has contracted to grade the road down Echo and Weber Canyons, and Mr. J. NOUNNAN, of the Miners' National Bank of this city, has contracted to grade a length of about forty miles east of that. The line is being surveyed, and work will be commenced immediately. These contracts are to be finished by November next.

This railroad work comes at a good time, for there was little other prospect of profitable work for mechanics and laboring men, or of money to move the sluggish wheels of trade. There is, however, not a very great deal of rejoicing over the rates of pay for the work, as they are very low in comparison with the figures ruling here of late years, although various prices have come down considerably within the last twelve months, yet not to the *status* of years agone. By the prices offered it is asserted that common laboring men will be able to earn $1 25 to $1 50 per day, the latter being the lowest figure for such work heretofore in the history of the Territory. The *Deseret News* is at much pains to persuade the workingmen that the times of high wages and consequent extravagance are gone by, and that more moderate desires should prevail, but the men do not take kindly to that sort of doctrine. The able-bodied men of the forthcoming Mormon immigration will be very likely to be employed on the grading after their arrival.

THE TURF.

Trot in Poughkeepsie on Saturday.

From Our Own Reporter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, June 7.

Another trotting contest came off at Clark & LeFever's Park yesterday afternoon. The race was for a purse of $75, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. JACK MALONE named *Hambletonian Stallion*, and THORN DEAN named *Country Boy*. The betting was in favor of the stallion at the start at the rate of almost two to one. At the proper time, the horses were started for the

FIRST HEAT—They scored several times, the stallion working strong. They finally got the word, the stallion on the lead, when he broke badly, *Country Boy* leading all of four lengths at the quarter-pole. There the stallion again broke, the *Country Boy* not making a skip throughout the whole heat, leading the stallion all of five lengths across the score, and winning the heat in 2:47.

SECOND HEAT—An even start—the stallion breaking soon after leaving again—*Country Boy* trotting steadily, making never a skip in the whole heat. The stallion seemed to work the best on the backstretch. The *Country Boy* won the heat in 2:45.

THIRD HEAT—In this heat *Country Boy* had the start a little. On the turn for the first time in the race, he left the ground, his break hurting him badly. The stallion dashed to the pole and kept it all the way around. Coming down the homestretch *Country Boy* challenged him, and, making a fine burst of speed, lapped him, but he was too late; the stallion rushed across the score a half a length ahead, winning the heat in 2:46.

FOURTH HEAT—The stallion a length and a half ahead on the start. At the first quarter *Country Boy* lapped him, when the race was a fine one, but the former broke. Again he settled, and again trotted up to the stallion, nearly lapping him at the half-mile pole. His speed, however, was too great for him, forcing him to break, when the stallion shook him off till he reached the three-quarter mile pole, when *Country Boy* was up to him again. From this out the race was exciting, *Country Boy* holding on tenaciously till he was almost home, when he again broke, the stallion leading him across the score fully a length, winning the heat in 2:41.

FIFTH HEAT—They started evenly, the stallion making a break soon after and running some distance, but passing the first quarter on a square trot, where he was four lengths behind. Before reaching the half-mile pole he broke again. At that point *Country Boy* led him six or eight lengths. Down the backstretch the stallion did better, and gradually closed on his rival. Coming down the homestretch the stallion trotted superbly, but when within seven lengths of the judges' stand he broke, and that ended his chances. *Country Boy* rushed across the score far ahead, winning the heat and race in 2:39.

Important Will Case in New Jersey.

From the Trenton Gazette, June 6.

HENRY VANDERVEER, M. D., one of the oldest and most wealthy citizens of Somerset County, died at his residence near Pluckamin on Friday afternoon last, at the advanced age of 92 years. Dr. V. was for many years a successful physician, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. He was never married, but always kept about him an extensive household, many of which were colored people, who were reared and always remained upon the premises. His plantation consisted of between 800 and 1,000 acres of land, perhaps one-half under cultivation, the balance covered with valuable timber. His personal property is estimated at $150,000. He had no relation nearer than cousin.

There was quite a gathering at the Surrogate's Office, in Somerville, on Monday afternoon, to hear the reading of the last will and testament. This will is dated August, 1865, and contains but one provision, viz.: That the executor, Rev. FREDERICK F. CORNELL, shall hold the property in trust with power to sell all except the Bedminster property, invest and reinvest as he chooses, keep the real estate in good repair, expend such sums in improvements as he may think advisable, pay the balance of the annual income to LARRY VANDERVEER during his life time, and in the event of LARRY's decease without male issue him surviving, the whole goes to FREDERICK CORNELL, son of the trustee.

Legal proceedings have been commenced by five of the next of kin. JEHIEL G. SHIPMAN, for Warren County heirs, ALEXANDER WURTZ and A. V. VAN FLEET, for Hunterdon County heirs, HUGH M. GASTON and J. V. VOORHEES, for Somerset County heirs, oppose probate of the will Ex-Chancellor WILLIAMSON is engaged for the Executor.

The Death of Gen. Kit Carson.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 2.

From Fort Lyon, Colorado, under date of the 24th ultimo, we have by letter the details of CARSON's death. He expired at that post on the 23d ultimo, at 4:35 o'clock in the evening, in consequence of the rupture of an artery in the throat. A few weeks previous, his condition becoming dangerous, he was removed from his house to the quarters of Major TILTON, the Post Surgeon, who was attending him. On the 24th the body was laid in state in the office of the Adjutant. He was temporarily buried on the evening of that day, it being understood that the remains would subsequently be removed to Taos, New-Mexico, to be interred with those of CARSON's wife, who there died only a few weeks before his demise. CARSON's last words indicated the full possession of his mental faculties, the consciousness of his situation, and the strong social feeling which characterized him throughout life. The words were a simple "good-by."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Man Supposed to have been Poisoned to Death—Singular Conduct of a Physician.

On the 20th of last month, a German named MORAND KOENIG, residing at Guttenberg, and whose wife keeps a lager beer saloon at that place, died after an illness of about two weeks, and was buried, but since that time reports were circulated in the neighborhood that KOENIG had been poisoned by his wife. Deceased was attended by a Frenchman named LACLERE, who claims to be a botanical physician. LACLERE states that he found KOENIG suffering from inflammation of the liver, caused, in his opinion, by poison, which fact he stated to Justice DWYER two days before the man's death. Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, having been notified of the rumors afloat, went to Guttenberg on Saturday afternoon and saw Dr. LACLERE. The latter without hesitation told Mr. WHITE that KOENIG was poisoned to death, but as soon as he learned that he came there in the official capacity of Coroner, would say nothing further and left abruptly. Yesterday morning, Coroner WHITE issued a warrant, upon which LACLERE was arrested by Constable KEYSER, and brought before him, when he made the following statement under oath:

Edward Laclere, M. D., being sworn, testified: I live in Guttenberg, and am a collector for Mr. Meckert, brewer, and am also a physician; I have a diploma from Paris, in France; am not a practicing physician; have no license from the United States, and am not a citizen; have lived in Guttenberg thirteen years, and have been in this country fifteen years; I attended Morand Kœnig, the deceased; he came to my house complaining, for the first time, about three months since; I prescribed for him, and gave him a purgation of vegetables, (I make my own medicine,) and he felt well afterward; I thought he had the inflammation of the liver, caused by some strange substance; he came three or four times with the same complaint, and I gave him of the same medicine; about two weeks before his death I was sent for, and went to see him, and found him in bed; he had inflammation of the liver, called "hepatitis," which means caused by something strong; I attended him every day up to the time of his death; I gave plants of my own medicine; he seemed to get better all the time with his pain, but grew weaker; his daughter Ellen gave him his medicine; I also gave him broth and wine; he died of inflammation of the liver on the 20th day of May, and was aged 56 years; from all the symptoms, that man died by poison or morphine; when he was in his coffin I saw a cut or hole in the back of his neck at the beginning of his spine, which came of taking morphine; I gave a certificate that he died of inflammation of the liver and put the word "hepatitis" in emphasis; I don't know who gave the morphine; my opinion is that he got a small dose twice before he came to me; he said to my wife, "Well, I am going and I don't want my wife to touch me," and he also said to my wife, taking her hand, "It is her; she did it to me twice;" I have seen a person taking morphine die; I gave him a bottle of purgative medicine the first time he came to me; he took two doses of it, which produced purgation, the two doses producing ten evacuations of the bowels, and after that he was well and went to work in the quarry; he was well fifteen days and was at work; about eight weeks before his death I was called to see him at his house; after that I saw him every day, and sometimes twice a day, until his death; think he was laboring under the disease of inflammation of the liver, caused by some strange substance, supposed to be morphine in dilution, which I think was administered to him twice; when I first saw him at the bedside he had a second dose given to him, and it is my opinion that his death two weeks after was caused by that last dose; he had the hiccoughs and vomited, but not much; I said to Justice DWYER two days before he died that he was poisoned as I supposed; he became weaker and weaker every day; when he was sick he said his wife was very attentive to him; did not see anything wrong in his wife's treatment toward him; I do not think there was any morphine given to him while I attended him; I did suspect something the second time I went to his house; I attended his family; I never was a friend to his wife.

At the close of the above affidavit, LACLERE was required to enter into $500 bonds to appear as a witness, and the case will be laid before the District-Attorney.

The Coming Regatta.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, which is announced to come off on Thursday of next week, will be, it is promised, a brilliant affair, surpassing in many ways any previous one. The possession of their new club house at Clifton, Staten Island, will afford the members of the club ample opportunity to make evident their well-known hospitality. The house-warming will doubtless be a merry one.

The regulations for the guidance of the yachtsmen are given officially as follows:

RULES OF THE REGATTA.

The value of the prizes for the two classes—sloops and schooners—is $250 for each class. A flagboat will be anchored abreast of the Club House, Staten Island, about half a mile from the shore, west of which the sloops will anchor in line about forty yards apart, and the schooners in line two hundred yards north of the sloops, about fifty yards apart. In taking position in the line each yacht may select its own in the order of arrival at the anchorage. Mainsails, foresails and gaff topsails may be set before starting, unless otherwise ordered by the committee. The signal for starting will be announced on the morning of the regatta. Yachts will proceed from the anchorage to the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it to the west and south, and thence to the lightship, rounding it to the northward and eastward, and return over the same course, passing to the west of the flagboat off the club house. Going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward. Entries will be received until Tuesday, June 16, 1868, closing at 10:30 A. M. precisely. They must be directed to the Secretary of the Club, and delivered at his office, No. 45 Liberty-street, New-York.

Members are requested to bear in mind that the present rules are materially changed, especially in regard to the forms of entering yachts for a regatta. The entries are kept open to the last minute allowed (forty-eight hours before the race;) but it is desirable that they should be made earlier, that errors of form or omission may be corrected, which cannot be done after the hour for closing has been reached. Attention is also called to the deposit of $25 required at the time of entering a yacht for a regatta.

A steamer, furnished for the use of the regatta committee and members of the club, will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street at 9½ A. M. After the start the steamer will touch at the lower landing of the Staten Island ferry, near the club house, to receive members on board.

The regatta over, the members of the club, their friends and invited guests will meet at the club house, as above stated, then thrown open for the first time, and where—who will doubt it?—the fun will be tumultuous.

A Deserving Charity.

The Friendly Society of St. Ambrose Church, (Episcopalian,) although but little known to the general public—by reason of the quiet and unostentatious manner in which its work has been conducted—is one of the most deserving of Christian charities, having for its object the pecuniary relief of the aged poor of all Protestant denominations, without reference to sex, color or nationality, within the limits of that parish, which embraces a large portion of the Eighth Ward in this City. The credit of its institution is due to the Rector, Rev. Dr. SILL, who, in his pastoral visits, found many such worthy persons living in little attic or basement rooms alone, with none to provide for them, and dependent wholly upon the uncertain liberality of kind neighbors. The support formerly derived by these lonely ones from the neighboring churches to which they belonged was withdrawn by the removal of the congregations to the upper part of the City, and now the St. Ambrose Church is the only one remaining in the vicinity, and to it they look for help. In isolated instances, these persons have gone to the various public "Homes" provided for them, but the majority cling to their little apartments, reluctant to leave places hallowed by associations so dear to them, and preferring to endure hardships and privations rather than to forsake in their old age the outward surroundings of the years long departed. The old family-chair in the corner, and the few other remnants of the household of better days, within an humble room, are appreciated far more than would be the most elegant furniture in the best apartment of any public institution. Besides, the "Homes" for aged women are already fully occupied, and to gain admission thereto one must await a vacancy made by the death of an occupant; while for aged men there is no other asylum provided than the Blackwell's Island Alms-house, to which the more respectable of the poor are loth to go.

Learning these facts, Dr. SILL, about two years ago, organized this Society for the purpose of relieving this numerous class of persons in their homes, and at the last session of the State Legislature it was incorporated, with a responsible Board of twenty-four Managers, made up of lady-representatives of the Episcopal Churches of New-York City. For the maintenance of the many who have fallen under its care the Society has been entirely dependent upon the benevolence of liberal individuals; but its operations have been closely limited by want of funds with which to extend the work. To further this object the first annual collection in its behalf was taken up yesterday in the parish church, corner of Prince and Thompson streets. Notice was also given that the Almoner, Rev. Dr. SILL, would be at the office of the Society, No. 138 Laurens-street, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. to-day, and afterward at his residence, No. 25 Vandam-street, to receive any further offerings that might be tendered. Surely so worthy an object will be liberally contributed to by the friends of the poor.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Archbishop McCLOSKEY preached yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral, after High Mass had been celebrated. The subject of the text was the order of Jesus to his disciples to go forth and preach the Gospel to all men. The sermon opened in this wise: "During the three days just past there has been ascending from a thousand faithful hearts through this popular City and diocese, a sweet concert of devout and fervent prayer, beseeching God to look down in mercy on His holy Church, on its august and long suffering head, on its children, scattered throughout the world, that He may guide and protect them from evil, and thwart the plots and designs of wicked men, and that He may establish them in peace. He whose ear is ever open to supplications offered to Him has deigned to listen to your petitions, and will grant them. Now that the work of special prayer is being accomplished, there is another work which still remains to be performed, the supplement of that which has preceded it. You are now to extend to him, not simply spiritual, but material aid and support. I will refer now more to the work in hand than to the mystery of the festival. Why is it that we Catholics do reverence, and ought to reverence, the Holy Father so much? Why is it that we owe to him such an unhesitating obedience? Why pay to him the tribute of our hearts and our hands? We venerate him because we behold in him the vicar of Jesus Christ; because we recognize in him the vicar of our Church, the supreme pastor of souls, the source of spiritual authority and jurisdiction; because we believe him to be the interpreter of God's will, and the unerring teacher of His divine laws. We therefore owe him obedience, and for the same reason we owe him love, and all he may ask of us in the hour of temporal necessities or needs."

The Archbishop then, in quoting the New Testament as his authority, proceeded to assert that Peter was the disciple especially selected by Jesus to replace him, and take the lead of his fellow disciples, and of his Church in general. He argued that a right interpretation of the words of Jesus would also delegate the authority of Peter to his successors elect, with equal power of forgiving sins, administering sacraments and imposing ecclesiastical law.

The Archbishop exhorted his hearers eloquently to reverence the Holy Father and place implicit confidence in him as the head of the Church, and the representative of Christ on earth, and to be at all times ready to contribute material aid for the maintenance of his authority.

The Proposed Widening of Broadway.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the resolution to widen Broadway, from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth-street, are to meet again this afternoon. This will be the third meeting that the Committee have held, at each of which strong disapprobation has been expressed to the project of widening the street. The cost of such widening would, it is estimated, exceed twenty millions of dollars; and the only persons in favor of this enormous expenditure are those owning property above Fifty-ninth-street, who expect to be benefitted by the creation of a handsome and spacious avenue leading directly to their property. Each of the committee meetings has been attended by at least fifty persons, of whom only three have spoken in favor of the project. It appears, however, that those opposed to it need feel no alarm about the matter, as the law of 1807, which designated companies to lay out all the upper part of the Island above Fourth-street, contains the following clause:

"The plans and surveys of the [illegible] said Commissioners, or any two of them, in respect to the laying out of streets and roads within [illegible] boundaries aforesaid, shall be final and conclusive, as well in respect to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality as in respect to the owners and occupants of lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the boundaries aforesaid, and in respect to all other persons whomsoever."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE COURTS YESTERDAY.—There was very little business of interest occurring yesterday at any of the Police Courts. At Jefferson Market HEZEKIAH JONES, colored, and aged thirteen years, was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH on a charge of having stolen a watch and chain, a breastpin, an earring, a pair of boots and a pair of pants from DIEDRICH FINK, of No. 33 West Washington-place, the property being valued at $88. JONES was committed for trial on his own confession.....WM. BEAM stole a $10 note from C. F. H. HUFF, of No. 381 Eighth-avenue, and HUGH QUINLISK, of No. 287 Spring-street, had PATRICK QUINLISK arrested for stealing a suit of clothing and a shawl, both being held for trial at the Special Sessions.....WM. JOHNSON, of No. 66 Grand-street, (colored,) was arrested for assaulting a colored woman named ANNA JOHNSON, of No. 55 Laurens-street, and cutting her with a razor. On being examined by Justice LEDWITH, JOHNSON did not know how old he was, said he was a native of South Carolina, loaded cotton for a living, and denied his guilt. He was held for trial.....The Eighth Ward Police made a descent on Saturday night on the disorderly house No. 159 Wooster-street, kept by EMMA WALSH, where they arrested 23 women and 12 men, some of whom were held for trial, others fined, and others still committed to the care of the Commissioners of Correction.....In the Tombs Court JACOB LAWLER, of No. 157 Chatham-street, FREDERICK OTTMAN, of No. 153 Chatham, HARMON DAGELON, of No. 191 Chatham, JOHN JOHNSON, of No. 149 Chatham, GUSTAVE WARGANTZ, of No. 226 William-street, JOHN BUSH, of No. 168 Chatham-street, MARTIN STENBCKE, of No. 210 William-street, and AARON DUNCKER, of No. 7 Peck-slip, were arraigned before Justice HOGAN on charges of having violated the Excise Law, all being required to give bail for trial at the General Sessions, after which the matter is of course a deal better, as none of the 5,000 or 6,000 cases have yet been tried.....The Essex Market and Yorkville Courts presented no new cases of interest.

RECEPTION OF DELEGATES.—The Hamburg steamer *Germania*, which will probably arrive here to-night, will bring the European delegates to the Chicago Singing Festival. As these are the first representatives ever sent from Europe to America to participate in such national festivals, the reception tendered to them in New-York will be a very hearty one. At a meeting held last night of delegates of all the New-York singing societies the following programme was adopted: As soon as the arrival of the steamer is signaled from Sandy Hook, a committee will proceed on board and convey the guests to Liederkranz Hall in Fourth-street, where they will be *fêted* and introduced to their friends here; after which they will retire to the quarters provided for them in some first-class hotels. Friday night the grand ball arranged by the Liederkranz will come off in Jones' Wood, and all means have been employed to make this occasion an unsurpassed success. Saturday will unite all New-York singers in Germania Assembly Rooms. Ladies, somehow, are not to participate on this night, which is intended for speech-making and general merriment. Sunday night the departure for Chicago will take place. About one hundred and fifty singers will accompany the European delegates.

THE BOUNTY TO RE-ENLISTED SOLDIERS.—Our City officials are in the constant receipt of letters inquiring why it is that soldiers who reënlisted in New-York regiments are unable to obtain the bounty promised for reënlistment. In answer to these enquiries it may be stated that in the first place the reenlistment bounty was promised not by the City, but the county. It was, however, offered to those only who reënlisted in New-York, the object being to fill the quota demanded of this City and county, and thus to save our citizens from the draft. Many soldiers who reënlisted in New-York regiments were not credited to this City, and consequently are not entitled to the bounty; others again, who reënlisted, were unable to reach New-York before the close of the war, and consequently they also are unable to show any legal claim to the bounty. The Committee of the Board of Supervisors who had this matter in charge have, it is understood, discharged all legal claims on the bounty fund that has been presented.

A WAIF OF THE STREETS.—Officer MOONEY, of the Sixth Precinct, found ELIZABETH TODD, aged 13, wandering in the streets, and he took her to the Franklin Police Station, where she stated that about five years ago she was lost in the streets and picked up by the police, when no person calling for her she was sent to Randall's Island. From thence she was taken by a man named SMITH, a farmer, in whose family and service she remained until a few days ago, when SMITH sold his farm and placed her on a steamboat and sent her to New-York. Here she was picked up by a daughter of CATHARINE SULLIVAN, of No. 53 Park-street, who sent her out to sweep street crossings for pennies. ELIZABETH was yesterday sent to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The Central Park Meteorological Department furnishes its statistics of the week. The maximum height of barometer was at 9 P. M. of June 4, 30.392; the minimum at 7 A. M. of May 31, 29.961; difference or range, 0.431. Of the thermometer the maximum height was at 4 P. M. of June 6, 75.60; the minimum at 5 A. M. of June 3, 51.40; difference or range, 24.20. The wind traveled during the week 1,197.74 miles; average per day, 171.06 miles. Rain fell on May 31 and June 1, 2, 3 and 5, ten showers in all; duration 5 hours and 34 minutes, and depth 0.074 inch.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The children of the Sunday School attached to St. Ann's Church, in West Eighteenth-street, celebrated the anniversary of the organization of the school yesterday afternoon. About 150 children were present. Addresses were made by Dr. GALLAUDET and others. A number of deaf mutes who were present appeared to take great interest in the exercises, which were interpreted to them by means of sign language.

ITEMS.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, JOHN O'KEEFE, of No. 740 Second-avenue, had himself and two passengers in his jaunting car thrown out in Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street, by the car passing over a pile of dirt. Nobody was injured....JOHN HAMILTON, of No. 420 Tenth-avenue, was run over by a Harlem Railroad freight train near Dover Station, having his right ankle crushed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....A fire occurred in the stable of C. D. DOSCHEN, in rear of No. 40 Oliver-street, the two horses therein being removed in safety. The building was damaged to the extent of $100; no insurance....SOLOMON PUITER, aged 65, fell from the platform of car No. 6 of the Forty-second-street line, and injured his back....A male infant was found in the alleyway of No. 16 Jones-street, and taken care of by the Police....On Saturday afternoon, JAMES ROCKWELL, aged 2 years, fell from a fourth-story window of his parents' residence, No. 72 Ninth-street, being instantly killed. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest....ELLEN BENJAMIN, a native of Ireland, aged 36, was found dead in her bed, at No. 38 Baxter street, yesterday....MARY McCLANE, a girl, fell from a third-story window of No. 34 City Hall-place, sustaining severe injuries....A fire occurred in the galley of a schooner in the Harlem River, near Second-avenue, yesterday afternoon, which was put out by the hands without loss....Mrs. THOS. McCARTHY, of 198 Second-avenue, overlaid her female infant and caused her death. The Coroner was notified....ELLEN WHITE, aged 25, a woman of doubtful reputation, and residing at No. 338 Water-street, attempted suicide by jumping off Pier No. 31 East River. She was rescued by the Police....Last night THOMAS HUGHES, aged 26, was stabbed in several places, during a quarrel with THOMAS QUINN and three other persons. HUGHES was taken to Bellevue Hospital, but his assailants escaped arrest. ....The body of MARY WEIGEL, aged 7 years, who was drowned on Friday in the East River, near Twenty-fifth-street, was recovered yesterday afternoon, and taken charge of by the parents, who reside at No. 420 First-avenue.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER "MILL" SPOILED.—Two aspirants for pugilistic fame and a purse of $250, were about to proceed to some quiet spot yesterday morning to determine which of them could endure the most punishment. The affair was quietly arranged, and no interference was looked for. At the break of day, shortly after 4 o'clock, a knot of short-cropped, hard-featured young men were discovered at the foot of Jay-street. They had a couple of small sail-boats, in which they had placed two kegs of lager, some crackers and cheese, besides the little paraphernalia of the P. R. The Police became apprized of what was up, and dropped down suddenly upon them. Only one of the principals had made his appearance, and he was gobbled up, together with the lager, crackers and cheese, by the officers. He gave his name as JOHN GRACE, and was locked up in the Forty-second Precinct Station House to answer. The credit of the arrest is due to Officers BROWN and GREGORY.

TROUBLES IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Chief Engineer SMITH yesterday caused the arrest of THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, a minor, for taking charge of Hook and Ladder No. 2, and running it to a fire, he not being a member of the department. For this and other reasons the Chief ordered the truck in. Several other companies are awaiting trial by the Commissioners for disorderly conduct. The Chief is determined to rid the department of all who conduct themselves so as to bring it into disrepute.

ARSON.—Sergt. WILLIAMS, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, surprised two men at an early hour yesterday morning, under circumstances which led him to suspect that they intended to set fire to a new house at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twentieth-street. One of the individuals had a lighted match and was applying it to a piece of wood which the other was holding. The Sergeant was unable to secure either of the parties.

KEROSENE OIL WORKS DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning the kerosene oil works of FRITZ DRYLAND, North Fifth and Tenth streets, Eastern District, took fire and were consumed with contents. Loss about $2,000. No insurance.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 6—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 95@95⅛ for money, and 95⅛@95¼ for the account, ex dividend.

The following are the opening quotations of American securities:

United States Bonds........72¾
Erie Shares........45¾
Illinois Centrals........98¾
Atlantic and Great Western........33
United States Bonds at Frankfort........77¾

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 6—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull, and the sales of the day will not exceed 6,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands........11½d.
Middling Orleans........11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 35s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White, and 12s. for No 2 Red Western. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 32s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 82s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 67s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 51s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 47s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine 28s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Spirits 9d. ℔ gallon. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugars at London, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, June 6—2 P. M.

Consols close at 95@95⅛ for money, and 95⅛@95¼ for the account, ex dividend.

American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties........73@73¼
Erie Railway shares........45¾
Illinois Centrals........98¾

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 6—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands........11½d
Middling Orleans........11¾d

The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn declined to 35s. 3d. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat firm at 13s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White, and 12s. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at 82s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard has declined to 66s. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is firmer at 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 9d. for Spirits.

LONDON, Saturday, June 6—2 P. M.

Sugar is quiet at 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 59s.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 6.

Petroleum closed firm at 44½f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 6.

The following are the closing prices of merchandize for the week ending to-day. The Sugar market is slightly animated at 7¾@8½ reals for Nos. 10 to 12, and 9½@10¼ reals for 15 to 20. Muscovadoes—Inferior or Common Refining, 6¾@7¼ reals; Fair to Good Refining, 7½@7¾ reals. Grocery Grades—Fair to Good, 8@8¾ reals; Prime to Choice, 8@9½ reals. Molasses Sugar, 6¾@8 reals for No. 7 to 10. Molasses 5¼@5¾ reals for Clayed, and 6@6½ reals for Common or Muscovado. Freights are very dull to America, and a decline is expected. Butter 28c.@30c. ℔ lb. Shooks 8@8¾ reals. Hoops $50@$55 for long shaped, and $40@$45 for short ℔ 1,000. Hams 17c. ℔ lb. for Dry Salted, and 23c. for Sugar Cured. Lard in slight demand; supply abundant. Tallow 12½c. ℔ lb.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, June 7.

United States Bonds are buoyant, and have advanced to 77¾ for the issue of 1862; the market for American Bonds is quite animated.

ANTWERP, Sunday, June 7.

PETROLEUM—Standard White has advanced to 46 francs.

Domestic Markets.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 6.

FLOUR active and prices unchanged; sales 2,600 bbls. at $10 25 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Amber Winter; $12 75 for White; $13 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1,300 bushels choice White Canada at $2 65, and 2,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 62@$2 65. CORN in better demand; sales 15,000 bushels; White Illinois at $1 05; 8,000 bushels Yellow Illinois at $1 06; 1,600 bushels No. 1 Yellow Illinois at $1 02@$1 03, and 10,000 bushels Yellow Illinois, in car lots at $1 04. OATS dull; sales 1,000 bushels Western at 80c. CORN MEAL $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED lower; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28 bid; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9¾c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 2,893,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—4,500 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 1,000,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 6.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT less active, but unchanged; buyers for No. 2 at $1 88¾. CORN less active; No. 1 sales at 88¼c.; No. 2 at 86c.@87c. OATS dull at 69c.@71c. RYE neglected and nominal. BARLEY dull; sales 1,900 bushels on the track at $1 20. PROVISIONS firmer and more active; first brands Mess Pork $27 50@$27 75; Standard, $27. LARD firmer; Prime, 16c. BULK MEATS dull; rejected Shoulders, 9½c. BEEF CATTLE dull; medium to fair, $7 25@7 50. LIVE HOGS dull; range from Common to Prime at $7@$8 87½. FREIGHTS dull; Corn, to Buffalo, 4c.; Wheat, to Oswego, 13c. RECEIPTS to-day—4,500 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 159,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 6.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 66,000 bushels; Flour, 1,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 64,000 bushels; Oats, 92,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 14½c.; Corn, 12c.; Oats, 8c. to New-York. FLOUR dull; City Ground Spring, $9 50@$10. WHEAT, dull and nominal; $2 12@$2 15 for No. 1 Spring; sales 7,500 bushels Washington at $2 15 in two lots. CORN opened steady and closed dull and declining; sales 24,000 bushels Mixed Western, part to arrive, at $1, offered at 99c. at the close without buyers. OATS inactive; buyers offer 76c., sellers ask 77c. RYE, asking $1 90. MESS PORK lower; $28 for heavy. LARD, heavy at 18½c. BARLEY nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 6.

TOBACCO unchanged. FLOUR dull; choice Fall Extra, $8 50; Double Extra, $8 75@$10; Triple Extra, $11 25@$12 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged; prime to choice Red and White Fall, $2 45@$2 65; Spring, $1 75@$1 82. CORN dull; 85½c.@88c. and 89c.@90c. for fancy lots of White. OATS easier at 75c.@78c. RYE firm at $1 75. PROVISIONS heavy and unsettled. MESS PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides held at 16¾c.; Sweet Cured Ham, 20c. LARD—Choice Kettle, 18½c. BEEF CATTLE, inferior to choice, $3 50@$7 75 ℔ cwt., gross. SHEEP, $2@$6 ℔ head.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 6.

FLOUR dull and nominally lower; Family, $10@$10 25. WHEAT dull and nominal at $2 30@$2 40. CORN dull; offered at 89c.@90c. with no buyers. OATS dull at 75c. for No. 1. RYE dull and lower; sales at $1 90. COTTON dull; 29c. for Middlings. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. MESS PORK offered at $27 50. BULK MEATS—11¾c.@12c. for Shoulders, 14c.@14½c. for Sides; 100,000 lbs. sold at 14c. BACON offered at 13c. for Shoulders, 16c.@16½c. for Clear Ribs and Clear Sides. LARD dull and offered at 17½c., but no demand. HAMS, 18c.@19c. Gold, 139¼, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 6.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 29c.; sales 125 bales; receipts, 111 bales; exports, 387 bales. Sterling Exchange unchanged. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 139¾. SUGAR, MOLASSES and FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN declined to $1 02½. OATS, 77c. HAY dull at $18@$20. MESS PORK dull, at $28 50@$28 75. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD, tierce, 18¾c.; keg, 20½c. Markets are generally dull and drooping.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 6.

TOBACCO—Sales 59 hhds. at full rates; Lugs, $8 50@$9 25; Leaf, $10@$32 50; choice Hart County, $60 50. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 25@$8 75. WHEAT $2 25@$2 30. OATS, 83c.@85c. CORN, 93c.@95c. RICE, $2 10@$2 15. LARD, 17½c. MESS PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. BULK MEAT dull but unchanged. COTTON, 29c. for Middling.

TOLEDO, Saturday, June 6.

WHEAT declined 6c.; sales at $2 36. CORN declined 1c.; sales No. 1 and Michigan at 93c.@93½c., buyer for June; 95c. seller last half of June, 95½c. OATS declined ½c.; sales Michigan at 70c.@70½c. for No. 1 and 69c. for No. 2. LAKE FREIGHTS dull but unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 6.

FLOUR heavy; choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $8 75@$9; Medium, $8 37@$8 50; Common, $8@$8 25. WHEAT declining; $2 05 for No. 1; $1 93 for No. 2. OATS declining; 67c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 6.

COTTON sells slowly at 30½c.@31c. for Middling Upland; 31c. for Middling Orleans. CLOVERSEED, $5 50@$6. FLAXSEED, $2 85. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm for good Red at $2 70@$2 80. RYE, $2. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 18. OATS dull; Western and Pennsylvania, 88c.@90c.; Southern, $1. PROVISIONS dull and declining.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 6.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 31c. FLOUR less firm and small business. WHEAT unchanged; receipts small; demand fair. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 18@$1 20; White, $1 11@$1 13. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE dull at $1 90@$2. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 6.

COTTON dull and nominal. Receipts, 24 bales; exports, 4 bales. FLOUR unchanged. MESS PORK, $29. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD, 19c.@20½c. CORN, 97c. OATS, 87c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, June 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 39c. RESINS firmer; Strained, $2 20; No. 2, $2 25; Pale, $5 75. TAR firm at $3 20. COTTON—Low Middling, 26½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, June 6.

COTTON dull; no sales; quotations nominal, at 29c.@29½c. for Middlings; receipts, 58 bales; exports, 312 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, June 6.

COTTON—Nothing done; quotations nominal; receipts, 4 bales; exports, 1,175 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, June 6.

COTTON dull and nominal; no sales; Middlings 30c.; receipts, 120 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 6.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¾. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 47½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾. Gold, 139¾.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph connects by telegraph wires each window and door of your house with a telegraph bell in your sleeping-room. Eight years' experience without a failure.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Every description of Canton Mattings 25 to 50 cents, by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. English Carpets and Oil-cloths at low prices.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Teutonia	June 9	New-York	Hamburg.
Java	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
America	June 11	New-York	Bremen.
Aleppo	June 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	June 13	New-York	London.
Iowa	June 13	New-York	Glasgow.
Ariel	June 13	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	June 13	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Henry Chauncey	June 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
[illegible]	June 11	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, Australia, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, Panama, California, North Pacific, and Central America, by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Teutonia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, at 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 4 P. M.
Western Mails....5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad........3 P. M.
North Mails........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at........1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets...... 7 29 | Moon rises.. 10 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 38 | Gov. Island. 10 27 | Hell Gate.... 11 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 7.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston May 29, via Key West June 2, with cotton and wool and 54 passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Has had moderate weather during the passage. No date, lat. 27 48, lon. 91 19, passed a brig-rigged propeller, supposed the Tybee, hence for Galveston.

Steamship Electra, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell. Fell in with the steamer Old Colony with her machinery disabled; took her in tow and brought her to this City.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

French gunboat Bouvet, Monpezat, Martinique via St. Thomas 8 ds.

Bark Atlantic, (N. G.,) De Haan, Bremen Feb. 20, via Fayal May 7, with empty oil barrels to order. Put into Fayal in distress, with loss of rudder. May 16, lat. 37, lon. 40 28, passed ship Argosy, (of Providence,) from Callao for Cork; supplied her with provisions. The A. has had fine weather since leaving Fayal.

Bark Sara, (Aust.,) Orhanovich, Newcastle 61 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had strong westerly winds up to the Banks, and since light winds and fog. May 25, off the Banks, saw steamship Bellona, hence for London; 25th, no lat., lon. 40 30, spoke a light bark bound to Quebec.

Bark Tejucah, (of Searsport,) Herriman, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and fog.

Schr. Edwin Reed, (of Boston,) Hawes, Cardenas, via Delaware Breakwater, 13 ds., with sugar to Crowell & Payne. Saw the schr. Jos. Warren ashore on Brandywine Shoal, full of water; sails and rigging saved; vessel a total wreck.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, (of Brookhaven,) Brown, Brazos, Texas, 26 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Woodhouse & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and fog.

Schr. Mary B. Harris, (of Harrington, Me.,) Crowley, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses and honey to Snow & Richardson. Has had moderate weather and light winds.

Schr. Mattie E. Taber, Cook, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Gould, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Adah, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Le Cain, Neuvitas 16 ds., with molasses to Thos. J. Owen & Son.

Schr. Mary A. Ivins, Bodine, Newbern, N. C., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Sammis, Gloucester.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Susan, Snow, Gloucester.
Schr. Hannah D., Chase, Gloucester.
Schr. J. P. Robinson, Jones, Gloucester.
Schr. Wm. E. Leggett, Porter, Virginia.
Schr. Only Daughter, Headly, Virginia.
Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. Palestine, Camburn, Virginia.
Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Rapidan, Bush, Virginia.
Schr. John Collins, Cox, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Cole, Patterson, Virginia.
Schr. Lynchburg, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, D. C.

HIGHLANDS, sundown—Wind light, N. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 7—Arr. steamer Jersey Blue, from Johnson; bark White Cloud, from Jacksonville; brigs Hunter, from Ponce; Marine, Cienfuegos; Antilles, Trinidad; Clio, Havana; Charles Heath, Philadelphia; schrs. Telumah, Port Spain; Isabella, Galveston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 7—Arr. schrs. Starlight, from Boston; T. T. Tasker, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Sherman, for New-Orleans; schrs. J. W. Knight, Philadelphia; Charles Conery, Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 7—Passed up for Baltimore, ship Geestemunde, from Bremen; bark Hunter, from Sagua; brigs Eben, from the West Indies; B. P. Sweet, Cardenas.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5—The ship Olago sailed from this port last evening for Liverpool.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1868.

NO. 43.—GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE—PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND—FIXED LIGHT ON ST. ANDREW'S POINT.

Official information has been received at this office that from the 20th day of April, 1868, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse on St. Andrew's Point, Georgetown.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 38 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 8 miles. The illuminating apparatus is an ordinary lantern, with coal oil. The lighthouse is 20 feet high, painted red and white in vertical stripes. Its position is in lat. 46 10 N., lon. 62 31 W. from Greenwich.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Old Colony disabled her machinery last night while on her trip to New-York, and was towed to the City by the steamer Electra, of the Providence line.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, June 7.—The Anchor line steamship Britannia, Capt. Laird, which sailed from New-York on the 23d of May, arrived in the Clyde yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 7.—The Hamburg and American Steam Packet Company's steamship Saxonia, Capt. Kier, which sailed from New-York on May 26, arrived here shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, and, after transferring her London passengers, mails and freight, proceeded to Hamburg.

ICE PITCHERS,
REDFIELD & RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.
All the new patterns in great variety, elegantly ornamented and heavily plated, at reduced prices.

ABSOLUTE
FACT, attested by 28,135 patients. Signatures to be seen at the office. Teeth extracted without pain by means of pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, administered in the best manner by the originators of its anæsthetic use. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, NO. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

OFFICE & COUNTER RAILINGS
BRONZE, CAST IRON AND WIRE.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway.
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MATTRESSES & BEDS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 203 CANAL-ST.
JAMES V. SCHENCK.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

REFRIGERATORS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
MACE'S Charcoal-filled Refrigerators are sold by first-class house-furnishing, hardware and stove stores throughout the City and country.
None genuine unless having MACE'S on the Directions. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 111 and 113 East Houston-st., near the Bowery.

HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
REMOVED TO
NO. 194 MURRAY-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 369, June 6, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 369.
28, 4, 30, 37, 43, 38, 74, 15, 21, 78, 1, 53, 64.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 370, June 6, 1868.
38, 5, 42, 6, 15, 27, 59, 77, 69, 57, 13, 74, 24.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 421, June 6, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 421.
10, 74, 9, 27, 60, 12, 77, 82, 6, 75, 89, 61, 67.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 422, June 6, 1868.
75, 4, 20, 43, 78, 74, 34, 60, 70, 48, 59, 27, 56.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.